

THE

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW,
No. 298, will be Published on SATURDAY, April 24th.

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BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES, 1880.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20TH,
Young Men's Missionary Association.
ANNUAL MEMBERS' MEETING in the Library of the Baptist Mission House. The chair to be taken at 7 o'clock, by H. M. BOMPAS, Esq., Q.C.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22ND,
Baptist Missionary Society. Introductory PRAYER MEETING, Mission House, Castle-street, Holborn. The Rev. FRANCIS JOHNSTONE, of Edinburgh, will preside, and deliver an Address. Service to commence at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 22ND,
Baptist Building Fund. Annual MEETING in the Library of the Mission House, at 7 o'clock. JAMES BENHAM, Esq., in the Chair.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 23RD,
British and Irish Baptist Home MISSION. ANNUAL SERMON, at the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct. (Rev. Dr. Parker's.) Preacher, The Rev. J. W. THEW, of Belvoir-street Church, Leicester. Service to commence at 7 o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 23RD,
Baptist Missionary Society. Welsh ANNUAL MEETING, at the Mission House. To commence at 7 o'clock.

LORD'S DAY, APRIL 25TH,
Baptist Missionary Society. ANNUAL SERVICES in the various Chapels of the Metropolis. For particulars see *Missionary Herald* for April.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 26TH,
Baptist Union of Great Britain and IRELAND. President, Rev. F. TRESTRAIL, F.R.G.S., of Newport, Isle of Wight. THE ANNUAL SESSION will be held at Bloomsbury Chapel at Eleven o'clock, when AN INTRODUCTORY DEVOTIONAL SERVICE will be conducted by the Retiring President, the Rev. G. GOULD, of Norwich; the PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS will be delivered; the REPORT presented; and the COMMITTEE and OFFICERS elected.

MONDAY EVENING.—ADJOURNED SESSION in the Library of the MISSION HOUSE, CASTLE-STREET, HOLBORN. Conference of Ministers and Delegates on the Future Prospects of the Annuity and Augmentation Funds. Tea at Six. Chair taken at half-past Six.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 26TH,
Bible Translation Society. ANNUAL MEETING at Bloomsbury Chapel, at half-past Six o'clock. Chairman, S. R. PATTISON, Esq., F.G.S. Speakers, Rev. J. TRAFFORD, M.A., late of Serampore; C. JORDAN, of Calcutta; W. SAMPSION, of Folkestone; W. MILLER, of Cuttack, Orissa; and G. H. ROUSE, LL.B., of Calcutta.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27TH,
Baptist Missionary Society. ANNUAL MEMBERS' MEETING Mission House, Castle-street, Holborn. Chair to be taken at 11 o'clock, by HOWARD BOWSER, Esq., of Glasgow.

NOTE.—This Meeting is for members only. All Subscribers of 10s. 6d. or upwards, Donors of £10 and upwards, Pastors of Churches which make an Annual Contribution, or Ministers who collect annually for the Society, are entitled to attend.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VICTORY.

The political conflict which has now ended in the most decisive and brilliant victory, has been fought out on both sides with a stern resolution, and, at the same time, let us add, with a dignity, which befit the gravity of the occasion and the magnitude of the interests which were felt to be at stake. The attitude in both camps has been that of men intensely in earnest, but also of men whom the magnitude of the question which had to be settled, elevated, and, in a measure, inspired. There has been the fiercest struggle, every inch of ground has been bravely contested; but, on the whole, we think there has never been an election in which the great mass of the people has displayed so much self-control, and so deep a sense, both of the dignity of the franchise and of the duty of exercising it, so as to cover representative institutions with honour, and to put to silence the cavils of their foes. It has been a noble and inspiring spectacle in every way, to see a free people exercising the highest prerogative of their freedom, in a way which has at once covered themselves with honour, and has lent a mighty impetus to the cause of true liberty and progress throughout Europe and the world. The vote which has been cast is the heaviest ever known in the constitutional history of Great Britain, and we believe that its weight in point of intelligence is quite as conspicuous as its weight in point of numbers. Never before were the constituencies so fully informed of the various bearings of the questions which would be submitted to them; and yet they saw clearly that they all resolved themselves into one central question—the policy advocated by Mr. GLADSTONE or the policy represented by Lord BEACONSFIELD.

The efforts of the *Times* and the journals generally that support Lord BEACONSFIELD to minimise the significance of the elections are amusing from their very febleness. They deceive nobody, and they very thinly cloak a crushing defeat. They are unanimous in assuring us that foreign policy was not at all in question; and they cling like drowning men to Lord HARTINGTON's assurance that the Liberals must seek the same ends, but by different means. The end that Lord HARTINGTON spoke of was the progress of England and her due influence in the councils of the world. That end every party pursues according to its light. Tory, Conservative Liberal, Liberal Conservative, Whig, Radical, are all at one in this, that the true prosperity and progress of England, and her just weight in Europe and in the world, must be the programme of every party which aspires to guide the policy of the Empire. The whole difference of the parties lies in the means; and here the Tories will find that the two policies are opposite as the poles. The election has really turned on the foreign policy of the Government. Lord BEACONSFIELD, in the letter which announced the dissolution, put it, not in the foremost place, but in the only place; there was room in the letter for nothing else, except for an allusion to Ireland, which Ireland regarded as an insult, and has signally avenged. The Government challenged the judgment of the constituencies on its foreign policy; Ministers in their speeches insisted, almost with wearisome reiteration, that the question which had to be decided was the imperial policy of the country, and the constituencies have accepted the challenge, and on the ground of its imperial policy the Government has been sternly, nay, crushingly, condemned. Many minor issues were before the electors—the disastrous failure of the domestic legislation of the Tories, no doubt, contributed to their utter overthrow—but the uppermost thing in the minds of all the Ministers themselves, their supporters, their opponents, has been the conduct of the foreign policy of the Empire; and if the Tories please themselves with the thought that it is merely in domestic matters that the change will be felt, and that as regards our foreign policy things will go on mainly on the lines which Lord BEACONSFIELD has laid down, they will have a rude awakening, in which the Turks have already anticipated them, and are setting their house in order in the wildest dismay.

It is now recognised on all hands that Mr. GLADSTONE has been the instrument of this crushing overthrow. The two great antagonists have been in the lists before the face of the country, and Lord BEACONSFIELD has finally and fatally gone down. It was the Imperial policy of the Government which first roused Mr. GLADSTONE; it was the Imperial policy of the Government which kept his indignation at a white heat through two long and weary years; and it was the determination to

overthrow the Imperial policy of the Government which has served the burning and enthusiastic eloquence which has stirred the nobler passions of the country, and has led the Liberal party to the most brilliant and decisive victory which it has ever won. In truth Lord BEACONSFIELD's foreign policy is his all. His domestic policy is *nihil*. Had the Tories under his leadership been content to go on in the old humdrum way, doing nothing, but making a great fuss about it, Mr. GLADSTONE might by this time have been deep in his *magnum opus*, a great theological treatise; and the Government might have dissolved with a fair hope of retaining their portfolios during another Parliamentary term. It was the dangerous Imperial policy of the PREMIER, completely dominating his Cabinet and effacing their individuality, which stirred the righteous soul of Mr. GLADSTONE, and made him feel that an old age of dignified literary activity was hopelessly beyond his reach. This brought him to the front again, and in the front he has remained, and must remain, as long as he lives. And, be it remembered, Lord BEACONSFIELD's Imperial policy is no vagary of a fanciful brain. It is a deep scheme of policy, dangerous from its very consistency and completeness. It has been cherished through a long lifetime, and as Lord HARTINGTON pointed out, it has been able to secure the entire adhesion of a great constitutional party. It aims at an entire revolution in the principles and methods of the Government of this great country, and it has been pursued with singular adroitness through a sufficient period to enable the people thoroughly to understand its character. This Imperial idea of our public policy has been clearly placed before the country by its author; and Mr. GLADSTONE has assailed it from the very foundations. He has asked the people of this country to discredit and destroy it, root and branch. He has not concealed, he has elaborated and emphasised his condemnation of it in its leading principles and in its manifold developments, and the people knew what they had to decide upon with a clearness and completeness rarely paralleled in our political history. And now the answer has come—clear, crushing, and fatal. Mr. GLADSTONE is now, through the enthusiastic adhesion of the great mass of Englishmen to his principles of policy, the most powerful statesman in Europe, and Lord BEACONSFIELD and his following are set in the dust, while his Imperial policy is dead and buried, with no hope of resurrection. So ends the last act of the political tragedy; to-morrow new actors will occupy the stage—the curtain will rise on a new world.

The question of the Premiership has really been settled by the country. The popular will must have its way, or the gravest mischief will result. Strong pressure will be brought to bear on Mr. GLADSTONE to induce him to reconsider his decision; and as he has so manifestly led the party to victory, he will hardly be able to decline the responsibilities which he has himself created. It would be a wise and gracious act in the QUEEN to solve the difficult and delicate question by sending for him; and it would be warmly appreciated by her people. If Mr. GLADSTONE is tempted, or, rather, constrained by imperative duty to resume the headship of the party, there will be no reason to regret his temporary abdication. It has had the happy result of indicating, beyond all question, his successor, and training him for the office; and Lord HARTINGTON's recent speeches and manifesto have raised the respect which was freely accorded to him, to something like enthusiasm. The Liberal party has now an able and trusted leader to look to, to guide its policy and fight its battles when the elders who have rendered it such noble service in their day hang up sword and shield, and seek their well-earned rest.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

ALTHOUGH there was a general agreement among the supporters of the Liberation Society that, in order to prevent divisions in the Liberal ranks, and to concentrate effort to secure a defeat of the Government, the question of Disestablishment should, in England, at least, be held in abeyance, the Liberation Society has been by no means inactive during the election, and has certainly no reason to be dissatisfied with the result. From a report just presented by the Society's Electoral Committee, it appears that nearly 200 English and Welsh boroughs were placarded with specially-prepared posters, on ecclesiastical topics of immediate importance, and that about a quarter of a million of other publications were circulated among electors and candidates. All these were of a kind calculated to promote the success of the Liberal cause; in proof of which it may be mentioned that some of the Liberal committees were glad to assist in circulating them.

The report also contains an interesting analysis of the personal results of the elections. Only one member of the society's Executive Committee (Mr. Blake) has failed to regain his seat; five have been re-elected, and eleven others have also been elected—making a total of sixteen; four of whom also belong to the Scottish Ex-

ecutive. In addition, nearly fifty candidates who have supported the society as subscribers or speakers have been returned, and only half-a-dozen have failed to obtain seats. Besides these, there are believed to be between seventy and eighty other M.P.'s favourable to Disestablishment in England, as well as Scotland; so that the Disestablishment party in the new House of Commons may be reckoned, on the most moderate computation, at 150—which is about half as many again as sat in the Parliament elected in 1868.

The results in Scotland are very striking. At least one half of the Scottish Members are pledged to unconditional abolition in Scotland; at least twelve more are prepared to accept the verdict of the country, when it is distinctly pronounced on the question; not one Liberal has declared against it, and only the few Conservatives returned can be relied upon to maintain the Establishment.

In Wales there has been equal progress; it being believed that eighteen, out of twenty-six, Liberals elected are favourable to Disestablishment.

These statements amply justify the following resolutions; which were passed by the Committee on the reception of the report:—

1. The Committee, reviewing the results of the General Election, now nearly completed, regard them with unreserved satisfaction. Notwithstanding that the main issues to be decided at the election were of a character which made it necessary for the society's supporters to hold in abeyance their distinctive objects, they may be congratulated on the fact (1.) That sixteen members of the society's committee have been returned to Parliament; of whom four are also members of the Scottish Executive. (2.) That a large majority of the Scottish members are either in favour of the Disestablishment of the Scottish Church, or are willing to accept the verdict of the country regarding it; and that no Liberal member has declared against it. And (3.) that there will be a much larger number of members in favour of Disestablishment, both in England and Scotland, than have sat in any previous Parliament.

2. Greatly encouraged by these facts, the Committee will, with cheerfulness and confidence, resume their labours in furtherance of new measures calculated to advance the principle of Religious Equality, and to secure its complete and final triumph.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY'S CONFERENCE.

We are requested to state that the Triennial Conference, the holding of which has been postponed in consequence of the General Election, is now fixed to take place on Thursday and Friday, June 10th and 11th, those being the only days in that week when the requisite buildings can be obtained. Further information respecting the Conference arrangements will, we understand, be issued immediately.

The upholders of clerical domination, who could complacently sanction the wars of invasion in Afghanistan and Zululand, together with the condonation and perpetuation of the atrocities habitually indulged in by our infamous Turkish allies, upon the condition that the demand of Dissenters for equality of rights in the national graveyards was undeniably resisted, are beginning to realise the fact that their cherished privileges are now seriously menaced by the dismissal from office of the rulers returned six years since to sustain the interests of "the National Church and the National Beverage." Canon CODD, writing in the *Guardian*, includes among prospective measures which make him "tremble for this Church and nation," not only the "Burials Bill," but the measure for equalising the county and borough franchise—lifting up his eyes in pietistic horror at the thought that in this way "the rich and the great and noble are to be gradually subordinated to the many," and invoking prayers to the Almighty to avert such catastrophes. Will the State clergy never heed the stumbling-block which they throw in the way of the progress of religion among the masses by the unscrupulous manner in which, for selfish ends, they blaspheme the Almighty by persistently representing Him who "ruleth on high in the kingdom of men" as a constantly defeated partisan in the maintenance of every moribund injustice and wrong, and in resistance of those modifications in our laws necessary to correct anomalies produced by changed conditions?

Largely to this cause must it be attributed that reformers have learned to distrust representatives supported by the State clergy, and in some cases to select candidates who are specially commended to the voters by the clerical antipathies which they evoke. Probably a very small proportion of the electors of Northampton sympathise with Mr. Bradlaugh's sceptical opinions, but they recognise in him an earnest reformer, who may be trusted to give his vote, not to aggrandise "the rich and the great," but to maintain the rights and interests of "the many," and no one really doubts the soundness of such political instincts. But hostile partisans recognise in the event an opportunity for exciting odium against men whose attachment to Christianity has been proved by evidence more weighty than words; and because Mr. MORLEY, in a struggle in which condemnation of an immoral foreign policy was the main question at issue, concurred in a recommendation of united action on the part of Liberals in support of their candidates, "A Northampton Clergyman," and other anonymous writers, hypocritically ventilate professed doubts as to whether Mr. MORLEY is a proper person to take the chair at the meeting of the Religious Tract Society, or to speak on behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association. In deference to the clamour thus raised, Mr. MORLEY has consented to the superfluous task of avowing his repugnance to the opinions which are held by Mr. BRADLAUGH on religious and social questions, and has coupled with this an expression of regret for having assented to the somewhat awkwardly-worded telegram as to "minor and personal questions." Unhappily for

the candour of the editor of the *Record* and his correspondents, they preserve a discreet silence as to the conduct of those Tories, lay and clerical, who supported candidates of the Jewish persuasion at Greenwich, Penrhyn, and Nottingham. Surely these equally came under the anathema launched by the vicar of St. Giles, Nottingham, against those who, at the call of political partisanship, were found "so far forgetting CHRIST as to assist an enemy of the Cross to gain a voice in the government of this country." But it would be idle to waste words in the exposure of the hollowness and insincerity of an outcry raised under the influence of partisan tactics.

Mr. MORLEY, presiding on Monday at the re-opening of Hoxton Temperance Hall, made an announcement which is likely to prove unacceptable to those close allies of the clergy in the support of the BEACONSFIELD Administration—the publicans. He had, he remarked, very good reason for stating that the Sunday Closing question would largely engage the attention of the newly-elected House of Commons in its very first Session, and although the measure might not be passed in its entirety, he believed that the incoming Government would grant such an instalment of their just claims, that all reasonable temperance people would be satisfied with the concession. Evidently the "Publicans' Parliament" has come to the end of its tether.

The Tories in Scotland seem beside themselves with rage at the utter failure of their attempt to induce Scotch Liberals to assist in giving a further lease of power to Lord BEACONSFIELD, in consideration of obtaining an extended lease of the Scotch Church Establishment. The *Glasgow News*, the organ of Scottish Conservatism, petulantly declares that the attitude of Liberal Churchmen amounts to a declaration that "the Church would prefer to be quietly extinguished," expresses its opinion that the Disestablishment movement is making rapid progress within the Church itself, and, avowing its conviction that "in trying to maintain the Church the Conservative party is upholding that which has no backbone of its own," inquires, "Is it worth while for the Conservative party to struggle for the maintenance of an institution of this kind? Might it not profitably take a lesson from Mr. LOWE, and abandon the defence of a position which is not only about to be carried by the enemy, but which swarms with nominal friends who will not lift a finger in the fight?" And this after all that ingenious device of Lord BEACONSFIELD for dishing the Liberals by means of the abortive Church Patronage Act!

The new Bishopric of Liverpool, after all the outlay which has been incurred upon it, appears to be regarded within the Establishment with somewhat divided feelings. "A Protestant Episcopalian," writing in the *Rock*, under an address which suggests local knowledge, evidently has strong misgivings that the influence exerted by the Episcopate is, on the whole, unfavourable to the Protestant character of the Establishment, with which he believes is bound up any measure of popularity which the Church of England still retains. "There is," he remarks, "no town in the kingdom where the Church is so popular with all classes, and where political Dissenters have so little influence, as in the great town of Liverpool where at present we have no bishop, no cathedral, and very little Ritualism. I for one do not look with any great joy on the approaching Liverpool Bishopric, and trust that it may not cause the Church of England to become unpopular." Such an utterance as this may well furnish a subject for thought to the supporters of an institution of which "A Protestant Episcopalian" can write in this way. Has the writer seriously considered the logical sequence of such a conviction?

Two new developments of sacerdotalism are shadowed out in recent numbers of the *Church Times*. "An English Catholic" pleads for the revival of a pre-Reformation custom—the communicants going up to the communion-table at the utterance of the words, "Ye that do truly." The purpose of this is indicated by the declaration that "it is a natural, and convenient, and reverent custom to bring the communicants together to say the Confession, and be absolved apart from the rest of the congregation before communicating." Another writer pleads for "the resumption, out of doors, of the official robes of the priest." His soul is stirred with indignation at the thought that, broad-cloth and clean linen being available for Dissenting ministers, there is a danger of one of these being mistaken for the "parish priest." Such a misfortune as this might, he suggests, be averted if the cassock were worn by the State clergymen all day on Sunday, "once or twice a-week, in the churchyard or cemetery," and in going to and returning from visiting an invalid parishioner. The house of feasting is evidently not to be lost sight of. "How much better, too," he adds, "to go as *parish priest* to civic and official dinners and gatherings, instead of in swallow tails or mufti."

THE PREMIER AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.—The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* writes:—"A strange rumour reached Liverpool a week ago to the effect that Lord Beaconsfield had come to terms with Cardinal Manning. His lordship's promises were said to include a charter to a Catholic university, with a charter to the Presbyterian Colleges as an offset, the endowment of the Catholic university and other Catholic interests out of the Irish Church surplus, and a virtual transfer of its balance to Catholic purposes. Places political and judicial were to be given to Roman Catholics. It was not thought prudent to publish these facts last week, but they are now given to the public on the authority of an influential Liberal in Liverpool, whose connections both with Ireland and the leading local politicians make it probable that there is some foundation for his statements."

Correspondence.

MR. GLADSTONE AND NONCONFORMISTS.
To the Editor of the *Nonconformist and Independent*.

SIR.—In this day when Mr. Gladstone's triumph over Imperialism and all its evil brood is so complete, and when the connection between him and the Nonconformist section of the Liberal party is as close as it can well be, your readers may not be uninterested in reading an incident which may throw some light upon the honourable treatment which Nonconformists have uniformly received at the great Commoner's hands. Nonconformists know quite well why they trust and follow him; but it is not so easy to understand why, in all his long and excited career, he has never thrown a taunt at them, nor vexed them with a slight. I believe I am right in saying that Mr. Gladstone's mother received great spiritual good from the preaching of young Thomas Spencer, of Liverpool—was, in fact, one of his converts, and became a frequent worshipper at George-street Chapel for some years after his death, and before there was evangelical teaching in the Church of England pulpits of Liverpool. From his mother he would hear nothing said of Nonconformists but what was kind and fair, and the example then set before his eyes would be sure to have a great, though possibly to himself undetected, influence over his own thoughts about them and bearing towards them. Not only so: is it not highly probable that he then imbibed that essentially Nonconformist Liberalism for which, though High Churchman, he will always be celebrated in the history of our country? The Jesuits say that if they can have a child till he is seven years old, they care not who has him afterwards, as he will be sure to return to his early faith. No doubt the rule holds good in most cases. What wonder, then, if the influence of Nonconformity, passing through the sacred channel of a mother's love, and giving tone to one of the noblest and most generous natures that public life has ever seen, should have proved too powerful for the narrowing influences of school and university teaching and of early Conservative associations?

I learned this fact from a Conservative some years before Mr. Gladstone had signalled himself by his splendid services as Prime Minister, and before the connection between him and Nonconformists had become so intimate as it now is, so that it is not a story made to suit the times, but one which the times have recalled, and which to my mind goes far to explain one of the most beautiful and honourable alliances in the history of the nation and in the history of Nonconformity.

Yours faithfully,

J. P. GLEDSTONE.

Tulse Hill, March 13, 1880.

THE RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.
To the Editor of the *Nonconformist and Independent*.

SIR.—In the summer of 1878, when a General Election was supposed to be near, I addressed a series of letters to the *Nonconformist* on the prospects of the Liberal party, and the necessity of union among all sections of that party in order to success. The favourable description of the future which I then gave seemed over-sanguine to some persons. I brought under consideration nearly every constituency in England and Wales, and expressed the confidence in a Liberal triumph when the contest should come. The General Elections have now come and nearly gone, and the actual results exceed anything that I had indicated or anybody had expected. With your permission, I will briefly compare the results with my anticipations.

I began with the Principality of Wales. I showed that at the General Election of 1874 Wales returned to Parliament twenty-one Liberals and nine Tories, and that at bye elections two gains to the Liberal party were secured in Carmarthen and Breconshire. I then ventured to express the opinion that, at the General Election, Wales would probably return twenty-six Liberals and four Tories. The actual results are greater than this, for Wales has now returned twenty-eight Liberals and two Tories—one for North and one for South Wales. The county of Carnarvon has been gained by Mr. W. Williams by a majority of 1,100—a majority never before known even in those parts. I expressed the opinion that the county of Montgomery could be secured, and that this would be one of the greatest victories for the Liberal cause. Last Friday this was effected, and a family—the Wynns—that had held it for nearly ninety years has been displaced, and now, for the first time in the memory of man, the county is represented by a genuine Liberal. The enthusiasm of the Welsh people was thoroughly aroused, and carried all before it.

In my second letter I reviewed the county and borough constituencies of the North-West—Cheshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire. The representatives of Cheshire were then nine Conservatives and five Liberals. The elections are now over, with the exception of Mid-Cheshire, and the boroughs have returned seven Liberals; and if Mid-Cheshire should remain Conservative, there will be an equal number on each side. In Lancashire the results are simply marvellous. The elections of 1874 sent to Parliament from Lancashire alone twenty-five Tories and seven Liberals. The elections which terminated on Saturday last have resulted in the return of twenty Liberals and twelve Conservatives, and in most cases the majorities were very large. Manchester gave a majority of some 4,000, Salford 2,500, and the S.E. and N.E. divisions larger majorities than any one anticipated. The Marquis of Hartington had a majority of nearly 1,500, which places him in a position of safety against any future attack. In Yorkshire the Liberals suffered in 1874 less than in many other places; but in these elections just ended the gains are equally conspicuous. In Leeds the majority

for Mr. Gladstone was stupendous. Bradford remained true to its old traditions, and by union returned the two Liberal candidates by handsome majorities. The greatest victories, however, have been in the county divisions, where six Liberals have been returned for the West Riding. The only serious loss is that of Mr. Waddy for Sheffield, which appears unaccountable.

In my third letter I gave a minute survey of the constituencies in the Midland and Western districts, and indicated the strength and weakness of the Liberal cause, and the probability of great triumphs in most of them on the next opportunity. The actual results have exceeded anticipation. In the Midland Counties the Liberals have swept the boroughs, and triumphed in some counties by considerable majorities, creating almost consternation and great rage among the country gentlemen, who seem to think they have a right to dictate to the population. The only constituencies that have disappointed us are those boroughs, such as Devonport and Portsmouth, that are largely dependent upon the Government. These boroughs are largely interested in Government expenditure, and generally support the party that is favourable to large expenditure of public money which finds its way to them.

In my fourth letter I concluded my review of English constituencies, including London, the South and the North. I considered that London, as a whole, was Liberal, and that the Jingoes did not really represent the population. This has turned out to be the case. The City of London, Westminster, and Greenwich have returned Tories, and the Tower Hamlets, through division and the unwise introduction of that modern craze, "the working man's candidate," has returned one Tory; but the remainder of London has by large majorities sent to Parliament Liberals. Of the twenty-two members that represent the metropolis, fourteen are now Liberals, and eight are Tories. This shows that London as a whole is genuinely Liberal, and that Toryism is mainly confined to aristocratic Westminster, the corrupt and speculative City, and the Government borough of Greenwich. The southern counties have shown themselves more Tory than the rest of the kingdom, but some of the boroughs, especially Brighton, have proved themselves Liberal. The extreme north of England has usually been Liberal, and this time more than ever. The county of Durham has returned thirteen Liberals and no Tory. The rest of the north has come through the struggle preponderately Liberal, if not Radical. Scotland, like Wales, has returned nearly all Liberals. It was predicted that there would be nine Liberal gains in Scotland, but the actual results are much greater. Of the sixty members which Scotland returns, more than fifty will be Liberals. It is difficult to speak of Ireland. The Tories have lost, and Liberals have gained, from Tories and from Home Rulers; but the latter will return to Parliament with numbers undiminished, if not somewhat increased. The majority of them, however, are not followers of Parnell, and some of them are sound Liberals and firm supporters of Mr. Gladstone. The Tories will be a dozen less, and the Liberals pure and simple will be eight or ten more. The grand majority of Liberals will, however, be so great as to outnumber Tories and Home Rulers combined.

These results have been gained by union and enthusiasm. In my letters in 1878 I showed that sixteen seats were lost to the Liberal party by the introduction of more candidates than there were seats. This question was subsequently fully treated by Mr. Gladstone. In these elections only one seat has been lost by this blunder, and that was in the Tower Hamlets. The enthusiasm displayed by Liberals all over the country has been amazing. Multitudes have thrown their whole heart into the contest with the feeling that they had to get rid of an incubus. There has been nothing like it in my experience. The energy put forth by all sections of Liberals, and especially by Nonconformists, was immense. Mr. Gladstone infused into the people his own fire and intense earnestness, and the result we see in a Liberal majority greater than has been the case for forty or fifty years. The men returned are largely men of intellect and character. The result is grand, when we know that many brewers and publicans have been defeated, and the whole combination of this class has been overthrown. This is a matter of great satisfaction, that the power of the publicans to dictate to Parliament has been destroyed for ever. When, as in some cases, one Liberal has taken the place of another, the new man is a better Liberal. The Liberal supporters of a Tory Government have been largely displaced. It is a matter of national thanksgiving that so large, free, and noble a majority has been returned to promote the cause of peace, retrenchment, and reform.

April, 1880.

ARGUS.

OUR COLONIES.
To the Editor of the *Nonconformist and Independent*.

SIR.—After devoting some years to the study of our colonies, I am impressed with two leading convictions—the vast importance to the mother country, and the slowness of the mother country to avail herself of their advantages. I felt this very strongly during a three months' travel in Canada, and I have felt it with tenfold intensity during a recent visit to Australasia. I shall never forget the feelings which I had while in New Zealand last year, on reading the telegrams which appeared in the papers, setting forth the distress and want of employment at home. "Who is responsible?" I found myself repeatedly asking, "for the strange neglect in utilising these glorious outlets for the redundant population of England?" After spending six months of almost uninterrupted travel in England since my return, I find the convictions above referred to strengthened and confirmed. As your columns are ever open to every humanitarian expression, allow me to suggest a few thoughts by way of awakening in others the convictions of my own breast.

I would ask, in the first place, what is being done to remove the causes of the present wide-spread poverty and depression? In ten thousand British homes to-day there is want, anxiety, and intense social depression. Men, women, and children have an insufficiency of food, and their lives drag on listlessly without a ray of real delight. And what hope of redemption is before them? Where is the rift in the dark cloud? All around them is boundless wealth—gorgeous palaces, magnificent equipages, luxurious shops; but for them there is only poverty, and their only hope is in the grave.

And what is it one sees all over the colonies? Universal sufficiency and illimitable possibilities of human sustenance. Millions of acres of soil laden with the means of enrichment for millions of honest toilers—hidden wealth waiting only for human hands to dig it out. And here are the hands hanging listlessly by the side of their owners because "no man hath hired them"—in other words, because no one has sense enough, or energy enough, or philanthropy enough, to put them on the track of these undeveloped colonies. One would suppose that Government would find here its most important work; but no. A *non possumus* is the invariable reply to any application for help in so every way practical a solution of the social problem. The New Zealand Government, with a generous warmth, actually telegraphed to the Home Government this time last year its willingness to find employment for six or seven thousand of the unemployed if they could be sent out; but, absorbed in their ambitious projects in India and Zululand, our rulers had no word of hearty response to the patriotic overtures. We pay enormous salaries to a number of men to manage our public affairs, and the result is infinite muddling and abuse. Millions of precious money are fooled away here, there, and everywhere to secure "scientific frontiers," and Heaven only knows what other Beaconsfield follies, and Englishmen by thousands are left to languish in a state of semi-starvation.

Now, Sir, is there no way of escape from this miserable muddling? Are those vast storehouses of life's necessities—the colonies—to remain comparatively neglected, while another generation drags on weariedly to its grave? God forbid! The work of colonisation must be taken up as that which can alone preserve society from anarchy and revolution. Aristotle tells us that "a State is founded that men may live, and continued that they may live happily," and when these ends are not obtained the alternatives are reform or revolution. "Constitutions," says Froude, "are never overthrown till they have pronounced judgment on themselves," and it seems to me that they pronounce judgment on themselves when they fail to prevent such gross inequalities of life as are the scandal of this island of Croesus and beggars. Circumstances are conspiring to lay bare our social sore. The agricultural interest—the natural basis of our prosperity—is fast going to ruin. Monopolists have driven the small farmers off the land, and America threatens with destruction the large ones. Driven off the soil population crowds city-wards. Hence the overcrowding and wretchedness.

A clergyman advertises for a nursery governess, offering £25 a-year, about half what a dairymaid gets in New Zealand, and he writes to the *Times* to tell us that he had over 1,200 applications! So of every line of bread-winning; it is literally choked with struggling masses of human beings. And yet within two months' steaming lies the "England of the Pacific," with an area equal to Great Britain, a soil equally beautiful, and a climate infinitely superior, but with only the population of a Birmingham or a Manchester! I say nothing about the millions of square miles of Australia or the almost boundless expanse of Canada, or the fertile plains of Natal, or the beautiful fruit garden of Tasmania. Surely, Sir, there is redemption here if we had but wisdom resolutely to seek it. While thousands suffer and slowly starve in our cities, millions of acres wait cultivation. What so obvious as that the thing to be done is to get the workless at work on the land? The thousands of happy homes in Canada and at the Antipodes might just as well be millions, for then but the outskirts only of their vast resources would be reached. At this moment in South Australia animal food is a glut in the market, and in New Zealand I have seen fat sheep sold for eight shillings each. And yet here in this rich England myriads of ill-fed men are only too glad to get as a Sunday feast a sheep's head, which in New Zealand is despised even by the farmer's mastiff. I wish I could gain the ear of the Christian ministry of England, and induce them to preach a crusade against poverty in the shape of an appeal for a well-organised system of national emigration. I am sure of their sympathies in the matter. I know the ministers of the various British churches too well to endorse the wretched sneers of secularists that they are too absorbed in theological abstractions to give attention to the practical exhortation, "Give ye them to eat." No. It is purely a question of want of thought, and of some well-devised and feasible mode of operation. Colonisation as a remedy for social evils has never yet been duly recognised. I would have the Christian Church take the initiative in the work, and one of the departments of Church work should be colonization or emigration. ARTHUR CLAYDEN.

13, Clapham-common-gardens, S.W., April 13.

THE LIBERAL TRIUMPH.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist and Independent.

SIR.—May I ask for a line or two in which to express my intense satisfaction that the gloomy forebodings of disaster which I set forth in a letter to you last February have been so utterly falsified? No words of mine can adequately express the joy which animates me, in common, I am sure, with every true Liberal throughout the United Kingdom, at the magnificent victory which has been achieved, and I would venture to urge that every

effort should be made to induce the statesman, for whom we have contended so earnestly, by whose splendid oratory we have been all along inspired, and in whose name we have conquered—let no effort, I repeat, be spared to induce the Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone to take into his hand once more the helm of State, and to guide us safely out of those troubled waters into which we have been brought by six years of Tory misgovernment.

I am, yours obediently, C. H. T.

SUTTON COLDFIELD AND ITS PURITAN ASSOCIATIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist and Independent.

SIR.—A new Congregational church was opened on April 5th in the "Royal town" of Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham. There is much of antiquarian religious interest in connection with this place. At Sutton, and the then small village of Erdington, several of the ejected ministers found a refuge. They were snug spots in those days, and suited for the purpose; unless the Corporation of Sutton came within the meaning of the Five Mile Act, in which case some caution was required. Those bodies, however, when pretty well mingled with the roundhead element, sometimes, as at Walsall, connived at the presence of ejected ministers, unless the machinery of the law was set in motion by officious individuals, in which case it would expose the authorities to penalty, if they gave even a negative sanction to the men. Clarendon remarks, concerning the neighbourhood generally, that it was "the most eminently corrupted in all England," Birmingham pre-eminently so. No bad character this, considering who wrote it. The Rev. Anthony Burgess, M.A., was Rector of Sutton, and among the 2,000 ejected clergy. The bishop said of him, that he was "fit for a professor's chair in the university." Mr. Burgess was a member of the Westminster Assembly. He was one of the "painful," or skilful and faithful preachers of the day. Some might consider him "painful" in another sense, on finding that in 1656 he published a volume containing 145 sermons on John vii. "Such nutriment," as one observes, "might be rather heavy of digestion to immature minds." We must, however, bear in remembrance that these works were issued in days of few books, much reading, and more thinking, when theology was in fashion among professing Christians. To quote the words of Dr. McCree respecting Mr. Burgess, he was "among the number whose names are associated with writings that have contributed to form the religious character of our nation." Lady Scudmore was a friend to godly ministers at Sutton in Mr. Burgess's days. We are not sure whether there was an old Presbyterian meeting in the town; but we are inclined to think there was. Some remains of godliness continued to a late period, which, however, might have been the last remnant of good resulting from the labours of the Rev. John Biland, a somewhat eccentric but pious clergyman of the Dr. Hawker school, who was rector in the past century. Sutton Park would supply a fine shelter for Mr. Burgess's congregation; and Birmingham was near at hand also, and we know that the good saints in that age thought little or nothing of travelling several or many miles to hear the Gospel from the lips of their own ministers. There they were safe, Birmingham not being a corporate borough, and in that town sojourned twelve of these persecuted men, with the ejected rector of St. Martin's at their head. Wherever there was an ejected pastor, there was sympathy with him, so that the exodus, instead of weakening the influence of its victims, actually increased it. Such would specially be the case with Mr. Burgess, who would remain until driven away; and his people would rally around him as long as it was safe to do so, and then he, with them, could travel off to Birmingham. Need we say that the "Five Mile Act" was passed in 1665, and its powers increased in 1670. No doubt there has been many a good meeting, under cover of night, among the hundreds of acres of forest in Sutton Park. We think the new cause in the town is not one of the least interesting of our Congregational churches, though many of them have a history of which they may indeed be proud. The whole of this district is full of Puritan associations.

Perry Barr, Birmingham.

W. W.

Literature.

HELLENICA.*

THIS is a volume of interest as well as of value, inasmuch as it represents the thought and feeling of the younger generation of scholars produced by the two older English Universities. For, indeed, Professor Jebb, who with Mr. Frederic Myers and Mr. Dakyns furnishes the Cambridge contingent to the essays, would in seniority as in reputation hold the highest place, while most of the other writers, including the four Balliol Fellows headed by Mr. Evelyn Abbott, would hardly count more than a dozen years back to their first academical degree. Nor could a more convincing reply be given to those who charge the scholars of to-day with idleness and incapacity than on the evidence furnished by the editor of "Hellenica" and his assistants. For though the essays are not free from faults, and one of their number falls far below the level of the rest, yet everywhere may be clearly seen the results of industry, insight, and enthusiasm.

Nine writers have combined in the production of this volume; and though they differ widely in subject and in method, yet a certain unity in aim prevails throughout. Mr. Ernest Myers, the brilliant translator of Pindar, writes on the poetry of Aeschylus, and Mr. Evelyn Abbott on the theology and ethics of Sophocles. Passing to philosophy, we have an examination of the theory of education in Plato's Republic by Mr. R. I. Nettleship, a

* Hellenica: A Collection of Essays on Greek Poetry, Philosophy, History, and Religion. Edited by Evelyn Abbott, M.A., LL.D., Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford. Rivingtons.

criticism of Aristotle's conception of the State by Mr. A. C. Bradley, and Mr. W. L. Courtney gives us a most charming account of the life and thought of Epicurus. The historical essays are three in number. Professor Jebb contributes what is, perhaps, the most scholarly and finished part of the volume in his dissertation on the speeches of Thucydides. Mr. Dakyns' review of Xenophon is, to say the least, not up to the standard; but Mr. Strachan-Davidson's article on Polybius will introduce to very many readers for the first time a historian who has hitherto suffered from an undeserved neglect. Finally, Mr. Frederic Myers concludes the volume with an account of the Greek oracles, which cannot fail to add to his growing reputation as a sympathetic and learned critic.

It will be noticed that the volume, though it embraces a wide range of Greek literature and thought, leaves as much, if not more, still untouched. We have nothing about Homer and the early epics, nothing about Pindar, Theocritus, and the lyric and idyllic poets. To Herodotus Mr. Abbott gives a mere passing reference. Euripides, for once, is set aside for his two great predecessors in Athenian tragedy, nor have we any discussion of the Aristophanic comedy. Demosthenes and all his followers in oratory are left without mention. The Stoics and the Sceptics share the same fate. Perhaps there is no better way of realising the immense richness and fertility of Greek literature than by reading a volume like "Hellenica," and then reckoning up what still remains undiscussed. And it should be said at the same time, that English scholarship is quite competent to undertake the task of carrying out and completing the task that the editor of "Hellenica" has here begun, and we trust that in due time another volume will follow dealing with some of the problems neglected by its predecessor. One suggestion we have to make: that for the future, in any attempt to "bring the great writers of Greece within the immediate reach of English readers," even by this indirect method, as contrasted with translation, the essayists should give us fewer references and more quotations; the ordinary reader would be greatly assisted and benefitted by such a change. Of course, in a volume of this kind, one uniform level cannot possibly be maintained throughout; many readers will break down over "Platonic Education" who will read "Epicurus" with delight and profit; and some discrepancies of this kind will inevitably remain in essays dealing with subjects varying in difficulty, and contributed by different writers; but a maximum of quotation will ensure a minimum of obscurity. In this case, everyone will find at least something that he can understand and appreciate, but only a previous training in classical literature and philosophy will open the whole at once, and leave no country still "to be possessed."

Classical scholars would probably rank highest the essays of Mr. Abbott and Professor Jebb; indeed, the essay of the latter will for the future always form an essential part in the reading of all students of Thucydides; and everyone would be grateful if his success in dealing with the speeches of Thucydides should lead him to carry on the work which his tutor and friend, the late Mr. Shillito, only began, and to undertake a complete edition of the work of the great historian of the Peloponnesian war. As might have been anticipated, the author of "The Attic Orators" has thrown new light on every part of the subject, in explanation and in suggestion; for the incidental notes are no less valuable than the text of the essay. We were especially struck with the treatment of the absence of speeches in the eighth book as it affects the question of its completion and revision. Professor Jebb points out that though Classen's evidence in proof of the unfinished character of the work is unanswerable, yet there is really only one point in the extant part of the book where "the usual custom of Thucydides would lead us to expect the dramatic emphasis, and just there it is found,"—where Peisander insists on the paramount importance of the friendship of Persia, and advocates as a means to secure the coveted help the concentration of supreme power, and the recall of Alcibiades. Again, in the comparison of Antiphon, the orator, with Thucydides, the writer handles an old subject with freshness and vigour. It should be added that the essay concludes with a complete tabulation of the speeches and the military harangues contained in the history, with the dates and the circumstances of their delivery, a kind of appendix of incalculable value to the student for his saving of time and trouble.

Mr. Ernest Myers will appeal to a wider audience in his essay on Aeschylus, with which we are in almost entire sympathy. He successfully proves that the older poet is musical as well as magnificent, that his principles are constitutional rather than conservative. From the time of Aristophanes onwards the prevalent impression has been that the Aeschylean tragedies have more of sound than of

sense, and that their keynote was one of resistance to the policy of which Pericles was the impersonation. Mr. Myers, following in Grote's track, gives us a truer insight into the character of Aeschylus as revealed in his tragedy. His patriotic enthusiasm, clearest perhaps in the Persae, the first fragment of recorded Greek history, shines out in his epitaph, composed by himself, which is silent about his dramatic triumphs, and only records how he shared the duties and the dangers of a citizen in the ranks at Marathon. This is not the patriotism that degrades genius to a party weapon. In his estimate of the poet's style, Mr. Myers has omitted one most important characteristic, and leaves unmentioned that piling-up of epithet on epithet by means of which the magnificent effect is produced. The picture is not produced by a touch. The process is like the forging of the Olympian bolt; bars of reddening flame and writhen storm and rain-cloud are blent to make one dread whole. And so it is with the descriptions of the great dramatist: he produces his effects by accumulation. His intensity is derived from the vividness with which he reproduces the details that make up the picture.

We should have liked to dwell at greater length on Mr. Courtney's article, and to quote his interesting description of the ingenious and laborious process by which the rolls of Epicurus, discovered at Herculaneum, have been restored and deciphered, and on his estimate of the philosopher's character, which in great measure corresponds to that which M. Martha has described in the introductory chapter to his "Lucrèce"; on the simple and unselfish life which he lived and left as a pattern to his disciples. But this we must pass over, as well as Mr. Strachan-Davidson's estimate of Polybius, the great historian of Rome, and the friend of Scipio, and conclude with a few words on the Greek oracles, as treated by Mr. Frederic Myers. He is content to trace the history of their rise and fall, and without insisting on the truth of any one of the hundred theories invented to account for the origin of these earlier forms of religious superstition, to give us the facts so far as they can by skill and care be ascertained. In his discussion of the various classes of oracles, and the gradual extermination of the weaker element, and in his description of the two supreme oracular seats, that of Zeus at Dodona, and Apollo's Temple at Delphi, the writer is on familiar ground; but in the examples quoted to show the ordinary character of "the business" at Dodona, Mr. Myers has opened up, so far as English literature is concerned, new ground. The cases of Agis, who asked "Whether he had lost his blankets and pillows himself, or some one outside had stolen them?" and of Evander and his wife, who in broken dialect sought to know "By what prayer or worship they may fare best now and for ever?" are typical, and when the period of decline arrived some amusing instances of the disgust of sceptical visitors are given. One Cenomous, who came and asked, "Who will teach me wisdom?" got an answer of meaningless imbecility; and on inquiring, "Where shall I go now?" he was directed "to draw a long bow and knock over untold green-feeding ganders." "And who in the world will tell me," exclaimed the philosopher, in justifiable indignation, "what these untold ganders may mean?" But it is in the account of the revival of the oracles under the influence of the Neoplatonic system, and of Porphyry, the ablest exponent of the restored creed, that the interest of the essay culminates, in the description of the contest between the Hellenic spirit and the new Christ who came "driving a Syrian car;" and in the pathetic picture of those thinkers whose destiny was cast on the threshold dividing the outworn faith from the untried. But we cannot follow the story to its close, to the words of that "Last Oracle," now well known through the genius of Mr. Swinburne. We should have liked to quote the account of the characters of Plotinus and Porphyry, but space will not permit, and we must conclude this notice with a few lines from a late oracle, by an unknown writer, found on the leaf of a letter from Porphyry to his wife Marcella. It is inscribed as "An Oracle concerning the Eternal God."

O God ineffable, eternal Sire,
Throned on the whirling spheres, the astral fire,
Hid in whose heart thy whole creation lies.—
The whole world's wonder mirrored in thine eyes,
List thou thy children's voice, who draw near:
Thou hast begotten us, thou, too, must hear.
Each life thy life, her Fount, her Ocean knows,
Fed while it fosters, filling as it flows;
Wrapt in the light, the star-set cycles roll,
And worlds within thee stir into a soul:
But stars and souls shall keep their watch and way,
Nor change the going of thy lonely day.

Some sons of thine, our Father, King of kings,
Rest in the sheen and shelter of thy wings,—
Some to strange hearts the unspoken message bear,
Sped on thy strength through the haunts and homes of air,
Some where thine honour dwelleth hope and wait,
Sign for thy courts, and gather at thy gate;

These from afar to thee their praises bring,
Of thee, albeit they have not seen thee, sing;
Of thee, the Father wise, the Mother mild,
Thee in all children the eternal Child,
Thee, the first Number and harmonious Whole,
Form in all forms, and of all souls the Soul.

HODGE AND HIS MASTERS.*

THOUGH Mr. Jefferies has not deeply impressed us as a novelist by a recent venture of his, he is a master in his own line of description. He is a true observer of nature, and is felicitous in recording what he observes. He reaps the "harvest of a quiet eye"—the more that he is full of quaint reflection and graceful, half-fanciful illustrations. His "Gamekeeper at Home" and his "Amateur Poacher" were admirable books, suffused with a subdued sympathy which directed the eye and controlled it so effectively that his writing, even when most striking, showed no strain. It was pell-mell and self-sustained in its very naturalness and simplicity. Some of his pictures of birds and wild creatures of the wood are inimitable for their half-poetic comprehensiveness, and the unaffected subtlety of their setting. Up to a certain point he knows the rustics as well as the wild yet gentle denizens of wood and hedgerow. But he is far best when he contemplates them wholly apart from theorisings. His mind does not yield itself easily to the problems that are stirred whenever the poorest creature is followed beyond the point where the simple picturesque no longer suffices. The consideration of the evils, the social distortions, the troubles that flow from artificial conditions only yet in slow process of adjustment do not and will not fit in well with the idyllic effect at which it seems to be a necessity of Mr. Jefferies' nature that he should aim. The most expressionless, squalid, hobnailed clown looks well when his smock, grown indefinite in colour, comes in softly as an object of relief among the expanse of green turnips that he is laboriously hoeing. He does not look so well in the cottage or the hut—that is his—in the meantime; and even the "public"—the "low public"—may be more picturesque in certain conditions; but, alas! it seeks not the relief that is needed to maintain it. It is true that Mr. Jefferies tries to be wholly fair, but he is not always successful, and before we have done we shall refer to at least one instance of lapse.

Though "Hodge" is put first and most prominently in the title, the masters really come first, and have their full share of attention. All the claims of landlord and tenant are considered in the earlier volume, realising the words of the peasant's wife to her husband, when, on their way to church, the man, being a little deaf, continued to plod on in front of his "superiors" to the gate of the House of God. "Let quality go first," said she, and dragged her poor deaf hero out of the path till they had passed. So here Hodge must keep his place and follow his betters; and yet, in spite of qualified censure and horrified glance at his boldness, he asserts his place, and has a right to do it, as Mr. Jefferies somewhat unheartily admits, when he tells us what labourers can make, and have made, of their cottage gardens, under favourable conditions. The curious reader can turn to the chapter headed, "The Cottage Charter," and read this for himself; we merely add one of Mr. Jeffries' reflections, which, like one of Bunyan's characters, may be said to look both ways:—

The settled agricultural labourer, of all others, has the least inducement to strike or to leave his work. [That he does so, then, can only be accounted for by the great stress of the wrongs he has to bear.] The longer he can stay in one place the better for him in many ways. His fruit trees, which he planted years ago, are coming to perfection [but how little inducement he had to plant them, and what credit is due to him for having done so], and bear sufficient fruit in favourable years not only to give him some variety of diet, but to bring in a sum in hard cash with which to purchase extras. The soil of the garden, long manured and dug, is twice as fertile as when he first disturbed the earth. The hedges have grown high, and keep off the bitter winds. In short, the place is home, and he sits under his own vine and fig tree. It is not to his advantage to leave this and go miles away. [It would, perhaps, be to the landlord's, for even his little plot has been manured and improved!] It is different with the mechanic who lives in a back court devoid of sunshine, hardly visited by the fresh breeze, without a tree, without a yard of earth to which to become attached. The factory closes, the bell is silent, the hands are discharged; provided he can get fresh employment it matters little. He leaves the back court without regret, and enters another in a distant town. But an agricultural labourer who has planted his own place feels an affection for it. The young men wander and are restless; the middle-aged men who have once anchored do not like to quit. They have got the four points of their own genuine charter; those who would infuse further vague hopes are not doing them any other service than to divert them from the substance to the shadow. . . . It is held out to the labourer, as an inducement to agitate briskly, that, in time, a state of things will be brought about when every man will have a small farm of four or five acres upon which to live comfortably, independent of a master. Occasional instances,

* Hodge and his Masters. By Richard Jefferies, author of "The Gamekeeper at Home," "Wild Life in a Southern Country," "The Amateur Poacher," &c., &c. In Two Volumes. Smith, Elder, & Co.

however, of labourers endeavouring to exist upon a few acres have already been observed, and illustrate the practical working of the scheme.

From which it may be judged that Mr. Jefferies would elevate the individual without much improving the position of the class. The chapters of his book were contributed to the columns of the *Standard*, and if here and there they are not quite consistent when viewed strictly from the level of political economy principles, they do full justice to the possibilities of the peasants to make beautiful cottage gardens out of unpromising soil and conditions. Mr. Jefferies, like all who have honestly studied Hodge, does full justice to the public-house and its degrading and weakening effect on him; but then if you lift him wholly above the public-house you endow him with a new power to be discontented, and wisely to gratify his discontent, and that is not what some folks want. Hodge is a problem which Mr. Jefferies has not wholly solved. But he has some very entertaining and effective chapters on such subjects as "Hodge's Fields," "Cottage Girls," "Idlers," "The Cottage Charter," from which the reflective person might draw many inferences—too many, alas! for Mr. Jeffries' complete consistency. But he is wholly right when he says:—

The influence of the low public-house upon the agricultural labourer's life is incalculable; it is his club, almost his home. There he becomes brutalised, there he spends his all; and if he awakes to the wretched state of his own family at last, instead of remembering that it is his own act, he turns round, accuses the farmer of starvation wages, shouts for what is really Communism, and perhaps even in his sullen rage descends to crime.

But there are, taken generally, influences which draw to the public-house; and in spite of the cultivated garden, poor Hodge sometimes gets rheumatics in bad and old cottages, not fit for pigs to live in. Mr. Jefferies is really most amusing when he deals with the whims of landlords, with the "fast" tenant, the "borrowing and gambling farmer," and his pictures of the country solicitor and banker are equally well done. The "Bicycle Farmer" is certainly a sketch from life, and we could almost persuade ourselves that we have seen him recently.

We hardly think that the following can fairly apply generally, though it may be more or less true of some farmers in some districts. We even know of hop farmers who nowadays exercise some selection in engaging their hop-pickers, and find that it saves them after-trouble and annoyance:—

It is rare in agriculture for a man to be asked much about his character, unless he is to be put into a position of some trust. In trades and factories, on railways, too, an applicant for employment is not only questioned, but has to produce evidence as to his immediate antecedents at least. But the custom in farming prescribes no such checks; if the farmer requires a man, the applicant is put to work at once, if he looks at all likely. This is especially the case in times of pressure, as when there is a great deal of hoeing to be done; in harvest, and when extra-hands are wanted to assist in feeding the threshing machine. Then the first that comes along the road is received, and scarcely a question asked. The custom operates well enough in one way, since a man is nearly sure of procuring employment, and encounters no obstacles; on the other hand, there is less encouragement to preserve a good character.

We should be the last to accuse Mr. Jeffries of any lack of the impartiality he so explicitly claims. But sometimes, if impartial, he is hardly clear. Perhaps this is in some degree due to his method. He prefers, as we have said, to paint a picture, to outline a sketch, to suggest by narrative and bits of talk. But when, for example, in his second chapter, titled "Leaving the Farm," he allows it to be inferred that some portion of the blame of the farmer's failure was due to the fact that he had insisted on having a lease, he may mislead more than he means. The landlords have not, till this recent period of depression, really felt the stern pinch of the operation of free trade in corn. Owing to special tendencies, the operation of inevitable laws have been long in reaching them, with the message of reform and full recognition of the rights of other classes. But the full pinch has come now, and hence, in spite of Mr. Jefferies, landlords have had voluntarily to yield returns on the rent to save themselves and the farmers from a common loss, or—ruin. Though it seems a harsh way to put it, that is, perhaps, a benefit to everybody, an awakening to the privileged, and may bring its own fruit in time to come. Anyway there is hope now that the landlords know, and are made to feel concern. Fancy farming, and other artificial circumstances manifold, tended thus to delay the crisis; but now it has come, and perhaps Mr. Jefferies would have been quite as true to the "spirit of things" if he had represented the landlord as coming at the last moment to arrange a new lease, rather than let an honest, old, and efficient tenant go. If he did let him go, it simply proves that artificial circumstances of some sort were at work in his case, for who was more likely to be able to make the land yield its greatest than the man who had had experience and understood the "lie of the land." This was exactly the case in one of several instances of farmers within our knowledge recently. A tenant of a fine, though

not very large farm in Kent, had to tell his landlord that he could not renew his lease at the old terms, and must go if no reduction could be made, because, as things were, he could not make ends meet. The landlord, whom we shall name the Hon. Mr. Blagsby, left matters over till the tenant fancied he must leave the land his fathers had tilled before him; but just at the last moment concessions were made, and he did not "leave the farm," and he was quite right in securing his lease on more favourable terms. And yet Mr. Jefferies writes with too absolute a touch of derision and satire:—

Nothing like a lease—the certain preventative of all agricultural ills. There was, to appearance, a great deal of truth in their arguments, which in their day made much impression, and caused a movement in that direction. Who could foresee that in a few short years men would be eager to get rid of their leases on any terms? Yet such was the fact. The very men who had longed so eagerly for the blessing of security of tenure, found it the worst thing possible for their interest.

There is an interest beyond that of landlord and tenant involved, and that is the country, which may well demand that the food-producing powers of the land be developed. Does Mr. Jefferies mean it to be inferred that a lease at the same fair terms as year-to-year letting would bring, could be a loss to any one? Far from it. The tenant thus on lease pays a fair rent, and he has sufficient security for investment to encourage him in the process of improving the land, and of increasing the produce, and thus in ratio reducing the price of bread. But all this is in favour of leases, not against them, unless in cases where the rent is too high, and then the blame rests on that, and not on the lease, or on anything involved in the lease.

While, then, we are called on in honesty to say that the book abounds in graphic and suggestive pictures both of nature and of human character, it must be added that it is unsatisfactory, if not disappointing. It is effusively sympathetic on one side; it is sometimes hard, and without even ordinary allowance and comprehension, on the other. The author seems here and there too much the "superior" people's friend and mouthpiece. When he says a good word for poor Hodge is too much as if to patronise, or as if dragged from him, and the efforts to improve Hodge's position put forth by his friends are only covertly sneered at. Mr. Jefferies is more a poetic observer than an economist, more a lover of nature than a great social reformer; and while he has written a book which may beguile a leisure hour, it wholly misses the radical questions around which all other circle as secondary. But we were, perhaps, wrong to expect any more serious and settled grappling with the question than we have got. Two volumes about "Hodge and his Masters" is, however, a good deal.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

First Greek Grammar. By W. GUNION RUTHERFORD, B.A. (Macmillan and Co.) We are glad to find that this excellent elementary grammar has reached a second edition. Its author has considerably enlarged and improved it. The explanations of verbal structure, which appear anomalous, render the book interesting and helpful to the memory.

Easy Lessons on Light. By Mrs. W. AWDRY. (Macmillan and Co.) This is the second issue of the series of "Easy Lessons in Science," edited by Professor W. F. Barrett, to which we have already called attention. This is a most charming introduction to a difficult subject. We advise teachers to study it for its method, and to follow its perusal in class by the experiments and illustrations it contains.

A Manual of English Composition. By THEOPHILUS D. HALL, M.A.; *A First Italian Course.* (John Murray.) These manuals are part of Dr. William Smith's series of school-books. The Italian language is treated in the same manner as the Latin, Greek, French, and German have previously been. The plan seems to be a useful one. Grammar, delectus, and exercise-book are in the same volume, and the pupil is carried along by easy stages. Mr. Hall has probably done the best that can be done with this subject, but it is one in which success is hardly possible. The work has the merit of fulness of knowledge and clearness of exposition. The exercises in original composition are ingenious and interesting, and those from our greatest writers are apt as illustrations.

The Cambridge Bible for Schools. St. Luke. Edited by Canon Farrar, D.D. (The University Press.) We have received with pleasure this edition of the Gospel by St. Luke, by Canon Farrar. It is another instalment of the best school commentary of the Bible we possess. In its general features it does not differ from the previous volumes of the series. Under the editorship of Dr. Perowne each contributor is, we are told, left to the unfettered exercise of his own judgment; but as controversy is avoided, differences will be found in the detailed treatment only. The introduction contains some matters that strike us as rather fanciful and unprofitable, and the treatment of the Gospel is too systematic and formal. For though St. Luke speaks of his Gospel in the Acts as a *treatise*, it was not such as we now understand by the word. The Evangelists wrote memoirs—the memoirs of their Lord, and had neither a dogmatic nor a polemic aim. Of the expository part of the work we cannot speak too highly. It is admirable in every way, and contains just the sort of informa-

tion needed for students of the English text unable to make use of the original Greek for themselves.

COPY-BOOKS.—(Marcus Ward and Co.) This set consists of twelve numbers at twopence each. Two are wanting in the set before us, those which contain the finishing hand and the commercial forms. The writing is clear, but wanting in force.—*The New Standard Copy-Books* (Burns and Oates), and *Geikie's Prize Copy-Books* (Strahan and Co.), combine information on various subjects with the writing lesson. The penmanship of both these sets is admirable, bold, strong, and not too sloping.—*Vere Foster's Public School Copy-Books.* (Blackie and Son.) This is called the Palmerston edition, because, we presume, his lordship recommended bold writing. We doubt whether he would have approved of the style adopted in this set. It is good writing for girls, but we should not use it in a boys' school. The price of each number is threepence.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Crayfish. By Professor HUXLEY. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) Many a time has Professor Huxley, in his "Lay Sermons," and other collected essays, insisted upon the needfulness of bringing the student of physical science into direct contact with nature, and that, putting books and lectures aside for the moment, he may acquire by eye, ear, and touch, "concrete images of those properties of things, which are, and always will be, but approximately expressed in human language." And now, bidding the reader follow his luminous guidance through the pages of this "introduction to the study of zoology" with a common crayfish in his hand, he shows how a knowledge of this insignificant creature (yet one in the words of von Rosenhof, "so full of wonder that the greatest naturalist may be puzzled to give a clear account of it") leads to the widest generalisation of the most difficult problems of zoology. After dealing with its more familiar features, Professor Huxley explains its several parts and functions, and compares its morphology with that of the wide family of crustacea to which it is related. Then, supplementing his exposition with an outline map, he shows its present distribution over the globe, and discusses its relation to geological time, and its presumed descent from a common ancestral stock which "would seem to have vanished." The author's well-known clear and incisive style has never shown to greater advantage than in the work before us, and while the student will find his powers braced and disciplined by its perusal, always "with crayfish in hand," even the general reader need not be deterred by the technical terms with which its pages bristle. For if Professor Huxley is prodigal of their use, he is careful at the outset to explain their meaning, and has supplied, for the better understanding of his text, a large number of accurate and skilfully-drawn wood-cuts.

A Guide to Modern English History. By WILLIAM CORY. Part I.—1815 to 1830. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) The idea of this book is an exceedingly good one, but is very imperfectly carried out. A prefatory note tells us that it "has grown out of an attempt made some years ago to give some account of English politics to a foreign guest who was at the time reading English history for an examination at one of the Inns of Court; this guest was not a Christian nor an European." The sort of information which such a student would be most likely to need, and which so many Englishmen need, is not found in this volume, so as to render it a guide to the study of modern history. It should have contained, we venture to think, among other matters, some account of the Cabinet Council and the Ministry; besides this an explanation of our method of governing by party. To these might have been added a list of the Administrations, with the names of the chief Opposition leaders during the years whose history is included in the volume. The condition of the House of Commons and its composition before the Reform Bill are described; but we should like to have seen the contrast between what then existed and what now exists set forth in tabulated details. This information is almost indispensable to a reader who belongs to the classes for whom the work was written; but there is still further the need of mentioning the sources of modern history, which lie scattered in many forms of literature, and often in obscure reviews and magazines, as well as in more permanent shapes. But while we cannot, for these and other reasons, regard this as a sufficient guide to modern history, we have great pleasure in saying that we have found Mr. Cory an excellent companion through the fifteen years which lie between the battle of Waterloo and the accession of William IV. He writes with intelligence and political sagacity, while his sympathies with progress and liberty are marked. It is a pleasing feature of our times that the writers we are now directing the public attention to the history of the present century. Amongst these writers Mr. Cory will hold a deservedly high position.

The Words of Christ. (Nisbet and Co.) Excluding the general narrative, the collator of this work has selected from the four evangelists the whole of our Saviour's discourses, arranging in parallel columns the corresponding portions, a result for which he claims two advantages: "1. When a passage in one Gospel is obscure or ambiguous, its parallel passage in another Gospel not unfrequently serves as the most valuable commentary, and at once elucidates what was previously doubtful or unintelligible. 2. Questions are continually arising for the solution of which it is well to view our Lord's discourses in what Paley calls their negative character—not in what they did, but what they did not contain—to know whether things were discouraged, or passed over in silence, or sanctioned by His command." The volume supplies the result of much painstaking labour, the value of which Bible students will be prepared readily to appreciate.

Manchester al Mondo. Messrs. Pickering and Co. have issued a new edition of the "Contemplation of

Death and Immortality," by Henry Mountagu, created Earl of Manchester in the seventeenth century, when Lancashire was, says Mr. J. E. Bailey, in his interesting introductory notice, "both obscure and remote, consisting mainly of wastes and moors, sand hill and meres," and was occasionally "used by the Court as a place of banishment for political offenders." The last published edition in the Earl's lifetime has been followed, with correction of the orthography and insertion in parentheses of translations of the frequent Latin quotations. The intrinsic merits of this treatise—a noteworthy specimen of the "pocket literature" of the seventeenth century—justify all the care which has been bestowed upon its rescue from obscurity after two centuries of neglect, and its presentation to nineteenth century readers in this very attractive garb.

Wise, Witty, and Tender Sayings of George Eliot.

The choice collection of excerpts from the writings of George Eliot, for the judgment in the selection and classification of which the public are indebted to Mr. Alexander Main, has met with such a measure of favour, that the publishers, Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons, now issue a fourth edition, with additions from the author's more recent works, including "Daniel Deronda" and "Theophrastus Such." The compiler has throughout kept two objects in view: on the one hand, to secure that the volume, opened wherever it might be, should offer to the reader "some wise thought finely expressed, some beautiful sentiment tenderly clothed, some pointed witticism exquisitely turned, or some little bit of humour;" and on the other, by a system of character-classification, to interest readers in the perusal of large portions of the work at a sitting. Both aims have been most satisfactorily accomplished, and in its enlarged form the work will, we doubt not, afford pleasure to an enlarged circle of each class of readers.

Infield's Political Record (H. J. Infield).—In this active age the stream of events presses on with such rapidity, that it is often found difficult to recall with accuracy details of occurrences which, in a very recent past, were the subjects of lively interest. It is to meet this want that Mr. Infield has planned his "current register of home politics," which, published at first as a small volume dealing with incidents extending from August to December, is in future to be issued in pamphlet form monthly. From the same publisher we have, in a handy shape, reprints of *Speeches of Leading Liberals*, a series of *Campaigning Papers*, and other publications intended to assist in the political education of the people.

Hints to Housewives, of a very acceptable character, on several points, particularly on the preparation of economical and tasteful dishes, are furnished by Mrs. FREDERICK in a little work under that title, recently published by Macmillan and Co.—The author of "Manners and Tone of Good Society" has applied himself to the task of ascertaining the ordinary allotment of duties, privileges, and remuneration assigned to different classes of servants in modern households, and communicates, for the use of masters and mistresses, the result of his investigations in a manual just issued (by F. Warne and Co.), yclept, *The Servant's Practical Guide*.

Adventures in Many Lands. (Marcus Ward and Co.) Mr. PARKER GILLMORE, who has taken part in field sports of a very varied character in so many lands as to gain for himself a fair title to employ "Ubique" as a *nom de plume*, has such interesting narrations of his adventures to give, and relates them with so much spirit, that the volume (which is effectively illustrated) will be sure of a favourable reception from youths of an adventurous turn of mind.

Mr. Lucraft, at the enthusiastic and unanimous request of his committee, decided to place himself unreservedly in their hands, and stand again for the Tower Hamlets as a working man's candidate at the next election, whenever it might occur.

PRIESTS AND MARRIAGE.—Thirty years ago a popular Roman Catholic priest of a parish in the Canton of Luzern, after the completion of his sermon, took off his stole and laid it over the side of the pulpit, declaring to his congregation, with evident distress, that he should never stand in that place again. He intended, as he went on to say, to cast off the yoke of celibacy, and take to himself a wife. His marriage would involve the resignation of his office, for the Tridentine Canon law was in force in the Canton of Luzern as State law; as the Canon law prohibited the priests from contracting marriage, the State law of Luzern was obliged to treat his marriage as illegal, the decrees of the first and second Councils of the Lateran, in the years 1123 and 1139, being still incorporated by implication in the ecclesiastical legislation of a small Swiss Republic in the middle of the nineteenth century. Hence, the priest observed, though he would gladly remain a Catholic and a clergyman, no choice was left him but to pass over to Protestantism. He married, and was received into the Protestant Church. The convert and his wife lived from that day until recently, when the latter died, in the same parish, enjoying the respect and love of all their neighbours. While the wife was in her last painful hour, however, a Roman Catholic priest found his way to her bedside, and, taking advantage of her physical weakness, "restored" her to the fold of the Vatican Church. Having thus "snatched her soul from damnation," her Roman Catholic kinsfolk managed to prevail upon her husband to allow her to be buried as a Roman Catholic, and he and their only child, a young man, piously attended at the funeral ceremony. The horror of the husband and the son may easily be conceived, when, upon looking at the register of the wife's and mother's burial, they found that she had been entered as *ledig*—an unmarried woman. In Swiss parishes the registers of births, marriages, and burials are exposed in a public place, where every passer can read them. When the widower complained he was informed by the cruel priest who had received her reversion of the errors of Protestantism, that she had confessed that throughout the thirty years of her married life she had regarded her marriage as unlawful—in fact, as a mere concubinage. Every friend knew that the allegation as to the past was utterly untrue. —*Echo.*

THE GENERAL ELECTION. THE POLLS.

In the following list we give the respective polls on each day, the number of registered electors of each constituency, and the surnames and politics of the candidates—the initials of the new M.P.'s being supplied under the head "The New Parliament."

WEDNESDAY.

[The following declarations of polls on this day are in addition to those given in our last number.]

CLARE (2), 5,443.	Col. Tottenham, C ... 1,038	(In 1874 the Conservative candidates, Mr. Holt and Mr. Starkie, had majorities of 171 and 87 respectively.)	NORTHUMBERLAND, SOUTH (2), 8,800.
The O'Gorman Mahon, H R ... 3,283	O'Beirne, H R 837	MONAGHAN (2), 5,496.	Grey, L 3,896
Captain O'Shea, H R ... 3,133	Quinn, H R 668	Givan, L 2,239	Beaumont, L 3,696
Capt. Vandeleur, L-C ... 912	Nelson, Nationalist ... 593	Findlater, L 2,008	Ridley, C 3,653
No change.	One Conservative gain.	Leslie, C 1,734	One Liberal gain.
CUMBERLAND, WEST (2), 7,406.	MERIONETHSHIRE (1).	Shirley, C 1,664	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, SOUTH (2), 4,879.
Ainsworth, L 3,178	Holland, L 1,860	Liberal gain two.	Storer, C 2,491
Wyndham, C 2,686	Dunlop, C 1,074	MONTGOMERYSHIRE (1), 5,291.	Hildyard, C 2,227
Lord Muncaster, C 2,624	No change.	Rendell, L 2,232	Bristowe, Q.C., L 1,445
Liberal gain.	SLIGO (2), 3,256.	Wynn, C 2,041	No change.
KENT, MID (2), 8,763.	Sexton, L H R 1,550	LIBERAL gain.	SHROPSHIRE, SOUTH (2), 5,690.
Sir W. H. Dyke, C ... 4,056	O'Connor, L 1,500	ROXBURGHSHIRE (1), 1,978.	Sir B. Leighton, C ... 2,491
Sir E. Filmer, C 3,783	Colonel King Harman, C H R 1,250	Elliot, L 859	Severne, C 2,216
Cazalet, L 3,318	Lord Rendlesham, C 4,239	STAFFORDSHIRE, WEST (2), 11,288.	Moore, L 2,149
Elphinstone, L 3,020	Colonel St. John Barne, C 3,618	Davenport, L 1,634	Davenport, L 1,634
No change.	Everett, L 3,504	No change.	SUSSEX, EAST (2), 10,214.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT (1), 2,204.	SURREY, EAST (2), 18,969.	Macartney, C 849	Gregory, C 4,526
Maxwell, L 982	Grantham, C 8,006	Monckton, C 3,967	Scott, C 4,426
Stewart, C 961	Watney, C 8,006	Sir W. Anson, L 3,564	Donovan, L 2,982
No change.	Robinson, L 5,978	Renton, L 3,344	Pearson, L 2,863
LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-EAST (2), 26,037.	Medley, L 5,928	No change.	WILTSHIRE, NORTH (2), 7,249.
Leake, L 11,313	WIGTONSHIRE (1), 1,656	TYRONE (2), 8,573.	Long, C 3,087
Agnew, L 11,291	Sir H. Maxwell, C 708	Macartney, C 3,808	Escourt, C 2,833
Egerton, C 10,569	Lord Dalrymple, L 722	Litton, L 3,500	Fuller, L 2,783
Hardcastle, C 10,419	No change.	Lord C. Hamilton 3,452	No change.
Liberal gain, 2.	WESTMORELAND (2), 5,442.	LIBERAL gain.	YORKSHIRE W. R. (SOUTHERN DIVISION) (2), 26,329.
PEEBLES AND SELKIRKSHIRE (1), 1,136.	Earl of Bective, C 2,641	WESTMEATH (2), 3,381.	Hon. H. W. Fitz-william, L 11,385
Tennant, L 516	Hon. W. Lowther, C 2,522	Sullivan, H R 1,631	Leatham, L 11,181
Sir G.G. Montgomery, C 484	Sir H. J. Tufton, L 1,963	Lord C. Hamilton 1,609	Stanhope, L 10,391
Liberal gain.	No change.	Gowring, H R 141	Starkey, C 10,020
STIRLING BURGS (1), 3,328.	YORKSHIRE (E. RIDING) (2), 10,414.	No change.	LIBERAL gain two.
Bannerman, L 2,906	Sykes, C 4,927	SATURDAY.	
Sir J. R. G. Maitland, C 132	Broadley, C 4,327	ARMAGH COUNTY (2), 6,937.	
No change.	Hon. C. Wood, L 3,707	Richardson, L 2,731	
STAFFORDSHIRE, NORTH (2), 10,974.	No change.	Close, C 2,642	
Craig, L 4,821	YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) (N.D.), (2), 21,840.	Blacker, C 2,264	
Davenport, C 4,333	Cochrane-Patrick, C .. 1,636	Sir W. Verner, C 1,781	
Hanbury, C 3,754	Balfour, L 1,581	LIBERAL gain.	
Liberal gain.	BUCKS (3), 8,114.	BERKS (3), 8,061.	
WICKLOW (2), 3,311.	CARDIGANSHIRE (1), 4,882.	Colonel Lindsay, C 3,294	
Corbet, H R 1,433	Pugh, L 2,406	Wroughton, C 3,272	
M'Coan, H R 1,240	Lord F. Cavendish, L 10,878	Walter, L 1,794	
Dick, C 1,233	Sir M. Wilson, L 10,732	Rogers, L 1,696	
Gen. Cunningham, C 451	Powell, C 7,140	[An analysis of the voting gives the following result:	
Mahony, L 366	Lester, C 7,096	Colonel Lindsay, 41 votes; Lindsay and Walter, 348; Lindsay and Wroughton, 2,839; Rogers and Wroughton, 17; Lindsay, 66; Rogers, 1,174; Walter, 606; Wroughton, 40; rejected votes, 26; total, 5,997.]	
Conservative loss.	FRIDAY.	CARLOW COUNTY (2), 2,212.	
THURSDAY.	AYRSHIRE, N. (1), 3,642.	Gray, H R 1,218	
ARGYLLSHIRE (1), 3,299.	Cochrane-Patrick, C .. 1,636	M'Farlane, H R 1,138	
Lord C. Campbell, L 1,457	Balfour, L 1,581	Kavanagh, C 710	
Colonel Malcolm, C ... 1,191	No change.	Bruen, C 630	
No change.	BUCKS (3), 8,114.	Two Liberal gains.	
AYRSHIRE, SOUTH (1), 3,865.	CARDIGANSHIRE (1), 4,882.	CAVAN (2), 6,096.	
Colonel Alexander, C 1,830	Pugh, L 2,406	Fay, H R 3,097	
Dalrymple, L 1,583	Lord F. Cavendish, L 10,878	Biggar, H R 3,061	
No change.	Sir J. K. Kenaway, C ... 4,501	Maxwell, C 2,233	
CARMARTHEN (2), 4,101.	Colonel Walrond, C .. 4,457	No change.	
Powell, L 4,101	Colonel Stirling, L ... 3,487	DEVON, EAST (2), 10,416.	
Lord Emlyn, C 3,030	One Liberal gain.	Sir J. Kennaway, C ... 4,501	
Jones, C 2,712	One Liberal gain.	Colonel Walrond, C .. 4,457	
One Liberal gain.	One Liberal gain.	Colonel Stirling, L ... 3,487	
CHESHIRE, WEST (2), 11,097.	CORNWALL, EAST (2), 9,150	No change.	
Sir P. M. Egerton, C 4,771	Agar-Robartes, L 4,018	FIFESHIRE (1), 4,767.	
Tollemaeche, C 4,635	Borlaise, L 3,883	Hon. R. P. Bruce, L ... 2,421	
Major C. West, L 4,008	Digby Collins, C 2,483	Captain Oswald, C ... 1,373	
Crompton, L 3,784	Tremayne, C 2,033	No change.	
No change.	One Liberal gain.	King's COUNTY (2), 3,262.	
DONEGAL (2), 4,612.	DURHAM N. (2), 13,165.	Sir P. O'Brien, H R ... 1,893	
Lea, L 2,274	Colonel Joicey, L 6,233	Molloy, H R 1,012	
Dr. Kincaid, L 2,015	Palmer, L 5,901	Jackson, C 801	
Marq. of Hamilton, C 1,954	Sir G. Elliot, C 5,092	No change.	
One Liberal gain.	One Liberal gain.	LOUTH (2), 2,168.	
DOWN COUNTY (2), 13,085.	LONDONDERRY C. (2), 5,853.	Callan, H R 902	
Lord Arthur Hill, C 5,873	Law, L 3,012	Sullivan, H R 830	
Lord Castlereagh, C ... 5,599	Sir T. McLure, L 2,912	Kirk, H R 688	
Crawford, L 5,579	Sir W. Alexander, C ... 2,107	NORFOLK, WEST (2), 6,471.	
No change.	No change.	Tysken Amherst, C ... 2,671	
ESSEX, WEST (2), 5,732.	Colonel Kingstone, L 5,316	Bentinck, C 2,433	
Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, C 2,664	Lord Moreton, L 5,164	Hamond, L 2,304	
Lord E. Cecil, C 2,307	Plunkett, C 4,640	No change.	
Sir T. F. Buxton, L 1,772	Liberal gain.	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, N. (2), 5,833.	
No change.	ISLE OF WIGHT (1), 4,954.	Hon. R. Spenser, L ... 2,425	
FALKIRK BURGS (1), 5,333.	Ashley, L 1,986	Lord Burghley, C ... 2,405	
Ramsay, L 3,270	Cotton, C 1,973	Sackville, C 2,316	
McTaggart, C 1,140	Liberal gain.	Power, H R 1,645	
No change.	KENT, EAST (2), 13,169.	Parnell, H R 1,565	
HUNTINGDONSHIRE (2), 3,955.	Douglas, C 5,541	Winn, C 628	
Fellowes, C 1,786	Pemberton, C 5,473	Winn, C 3,949	
Lord D. Gordon, L ... 1,617	Davis, L 4,959	Sir J. D. Astley, C ... 3,835	
Viscount Mandeville, C 1,592	No change.	No change.	
One Liberal gain.	LANARKSHIRE, SOUTH (1), 3,636	LEICESTERSHIRE, N. (2), 6,619.	
KILMARNOCK BURGS (1), 7,700.	Major Hamilton, L ... 1,808	Lord J. Manners, C ... 3,213	
Dick-Peddie, L 3,320	Sir W. Anstruther, C ... 1,430	Colonel Burnaby, C ... 2,991	
Cuthbertson, C 2,005	Liberal gain.	Packe, L 2,651	
Kerr, L 1,384	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, N. (2), 5,833.	No change.	
No change.	HON. R. SPENCER, L ... 2,425	LINCOLNSHIRE, N. (2), 10,639.	
KIRKCALDY (1), 4,465.	Lord Burghley, C ... 2,405	Laycock, L 4,159	
Sir G. Campbell, L ... 2,763	Sackville, C 2,316	Porter, L 2,135	
Scott, C 59	Liberal gain.	Worcester, E. (2), 12,000.	
No change.	Liberal gain.	Gladstone, L 4,879	
LEICESTERSHIRE, SOUTH (2), 9,022.	Leicester, N. (2), 12,000.	Hastings, L 4,873	
Paget, L 3,685	Leicester, N. (2), 12,000.	Sir R. Temple, C ... 4,417	
Pell, C 3,453	Leicester, N. (2), 12,000.	Allsopp, C 4,258	
Heygate, C 3,174	Liberal gain two.	Liberal gain two.	
One Liberal gain.	Liberal gain two.		
LEITRIM (2), 2,383.			

In his valedictory address to the electors of Carnarvonshire, Mr. Douglas-Pennant has used terms which have excited indignation. He alleges that throughout the electoral contest Carnarvonshire, through the teaching of those who should have known better, stands foremost in falsehood, and owes that position she will henceforth occupy in the eyes of the world to the deception of 1,143 voters, who have endeavoured to prove that the word of a Welshman can no longer be trusted.

THE LANCASHIRE ELECTIONS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

I WROTE to you last week when we had given the *coup de grâce* to the Conservative party in our Lancashire towns, and on the eve of assailing them in the divisions of our great county. I should like to have reported that we had smot them hip and thigh from Dan to Beersheba, and driven them bag and baggage out of every one of their strongholds—but though we cannot say this, yet, all things considered, our victories in the counties have been even more astonishing and confounding to the Tories than those in our hives of industry where operatives congregate. As you are aware our county representation is divided into four sections, South-west, South-east, North, and North-east, each returning two members; and during the last parliament, the Tories had the whole eight seats in their undisputed possession. We never expected to oust the whole of them. Indeed for a long time previous to the dissolution, the only name mentioned as fixed upon to attack any of the strongholds was that of Lord Hartington, who was brought forward to contest the North-east. Six months ago Mr. Grafton was thought of as his coadjutor in the assault, but no one else entered the field till after the dissolution, which fact makes our victories all the more astonishing.

SOUTH-WEST DIVISION.—There are 26,112 voters on the register for this division, and when I say that 8,150 of them were in the Liverpool district, the very hotbed of all our Lancashire Toryism, and further that this is not a manufacturing district of our county, and that Mr. Ashton Cross, the Home Secretary, who held one of the seats, was a Liverpool man, and of immense local influence, you will hardly be surprised that our attempt did not succeed. Yet we were very hopeful. We had splendid candidates in Mr. William Rathbone, who most gallantly and generously resigned his seat as junior Member for Liverpool in favour of Lord Ramsay, that he might attack the Home Secretary, and in Captain Molynieux, brother of the Earl of Sefton. The family own vast estates at Croxteth, and Lord Derby, a relative, at Knowsley, is in this division of the county, but though the immense park of the now Liberal lord is in this division, most of his farms are in other divisions, and his influence upon the representation, is not so great in South-west and Liverpool as is generally imagined. We also indulged strong hopes of ousting the Home Secretary because he lost his temper, and talked wildly, like a man getting desperate, and in danger of losing. We have had a daily platform encounter between him and Lord Hartington, and while the latter grew in dignity, and force, and eloquence, and irresistible logic, the former degenerated, until he delivered himself

of Lord Hartington's victory; for, at the last election, Mr. Starkie, the Conservative, was only eighty-a-head of Sir James Kay Shuttleworth. Strange to say, Lord Hartington's great opponent and Tory candidate was a Quaker—Mr. Ecroyd—aptly described as "a Quaker who had established a church, and a free trader who advocates protection," and also a renegade from the Liberal ranks. Lord Hartington has amazed us by his speeches, which have been read every morning with growing astonishment and delight by his followers. No one supposed there was so much in him. His utterances have been uniformly clear and decided, frank and vigorous. The careful, statesmanlike, and yet eloquent manner in which he has expressed himself, day after day, never repeating himself, never uttering a slovenly sentence, has revealed a latent power which will satisfy all the Liberals that, with Lord Hartington at the helm, should the matchless and mighty statesman decline it, "every class interest," as Hartington himself puts it, "will find it better to be harassed by a Liberal Government, than protected by a Tory Administration." Hartington is unboundedly popular here among all classes of Liberals, who cannot see any divergence of political creed between him and Mr. Gladstone, though the Tory papers are persistently but uselessly, extolling his moderation and Gladstone's extravagance. The Home Secretary has commenced this last week of the campaign by imploring the people to return more Conservatives to support and protect Lord Hartington against his unreasonable followers. The Liberal majority of 1,300 over the Tories was placed in jeopardy by a mean and despicable trick, which all right minded people must denounce. At the eleventh hour, a circular, purporting to come from the Central Committee of the Liberals at Accrington, was sent far and wide intimating that Lord Hartington had decided to sit for the Radnor Boroughs. Had not this Tory fraud been discovered in time his lordship's majority would have been considerably reduced.

NORTH LANCASHIRE, was the last division of the county which the Liberals resolved to contest. For twelve years the Tories have enjoyed undisputed possession of the two seats. In 1868 Lord Hartington struggled to wrest one of them from either Colonel Stanley (Lord Derby's brother) or from Colonel Wilson Patten—but he failed by 1,400 majority against him. Now the Liberals have vigorously assailed the Tory monopoly. They have brought forward Mr. Storey, a merchant in the colour business, for one of the seats, being resigned to Colonel Stanley retaining the other, as he is more than half a Liberal already, having publicly expressed a desire for the Liberals to have a splendid majority rather than a small and unworkable one. The other sitting Member was a large land-owner, Mr. T. H. Clifton, who has been struggling with death for years, and has again and again from his sick-bed urged his party to permit him to retire. But they used his name in the conflict even while he was contending with grim death. On his decease a few weeks ago, they brought forward a Major-General Fielden to supply his place, who has made for himself a name and a renown, by his oratory, which Lancashire will not soon forget. At Blackpool he gave the speech of the day—which must be read as a whole to convey the right impression of its originality and other remarkable qualities. It abounded with such gems as these—

I am Major-General Fielden. I am nobody—absolutely nobody, if you take me as I value myself. I do not say it but in humble humility. I propose myself as your member to back up the Throne, to back up the Throne, to back up the Throne, gentlemen, and help the religion of the country. I say Mr. Gladstone is the most clever man in England. I love living in the country; and don't want to live in London. I don't like the amusements and excitements of the world and London, and I don't want you to take me, but I will go if you send me, because I will be a better member than any other you could send. But I honestly say I am nobody. I don't want you to vote for me.

For this rubbish the gallant Major, in a subsequent speech, apologised. He was not in a fit state to go on the platform—out of health, and had had a stimulant administered to him. While I write we are waiting for the declaration of the poll. Opinions are divided. The most cruel of the Liberals are hoping that the Tories may have their humiliation and degradation completed by seeing the Major returned and made the laughing-stock of the House should he ever open his lips again; the more merciful are anxious to spare them the disgrace of such a victory.

In contrast to the miserable utterances of this Tory candidate there stands out in bold relief an admirable speech of Canon Allen, Vicar of Lancaster, in proposing Mr. Storey. The Vicar paid a most graceful tribute to the Nonconformist ministers for the noble stand they had made before and during the contest, while he expressed his profound sorrow that so few of his brethren in the Church had followed their example.

R. B.

P.S.—The Tory humiliation is completed, for Major Fielden is actually returned! They are biting their lips with mortification that their candidate has won.

So far, five members of the Government have lost their seats during the present elections. The unfortunates are—Mr. Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Mr. Salt, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board; Lord Yarmouth, Comptroller of the Royal Household; Sir Graham Montgomery, one of the Lords of the Treasury; and Mr. Algernon Egerton, Secretary to the Admiralty.

STATISTICS AS TO ENGLISH BOROUGHS.—The Liberals had a distinct majority in 127 constituencies, and the Tories in 50—excluding, of course, those in which only Liberal or Conservative candidates were before the constituencies. The aggregate of the Liberal majorities was 227,865; the aggregate of the Tory majorities was 24,461. The character of the majorities is indicated in the following summary:—

	Libs.	Cons.
Places in which the majority exceeded 5,000	15	2
Places in which the majority was between 5,000 and 2,000	19	1
Between 2,000 and 1,000	8	1
Between 1,000 and 500	23	1
Between 500 and 200	28	11
Between 200 and 100	10	14
Under 100	24	20
	127	50

It may be added that while there was not a single Tory majority of 10,000 votes or upwards, there were three such Liberal majorities. Of 40 borough constituencies with over 10,000 voters on the register among those which were contested, the Liberals won in 35 and the Tories only in 5.—*Scotsman.*

YORKSHIRE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

THE elections are all over in Yorkshire, and we know exactly where we are. Even in the election of 1874 the Liberals were in a majority—twenty-two against sixteen—probably not an unfair representation of the then state of opinion in the county. Had the suffrage been equal, and had there been anything like a fair distribution of seats among the electors, surely then the Liberals would have been returned again to power, even though it had been with a diminished majority. For six years a Tory Government has been based upon a predominant Conservative opinion, which existed really only in Tory imaginations, for—and this is decisive—there was in the constituencies as a whole a majority of Liberal electors even in 1874, the numbers being 1,153,000 against 1,061,000. But now Yorkshire returns thirty-one Liberals against seven Conservatives. The wonder is that there are any Conservatives at all. There are three county Conservatives; two others represent such places as Northallerton and Thirsk; one is a minority member for Leeds, who certainly would not be elected but for that hocus-pocus arrangement; and the seventh is returned for Sheffield, as it is said by a considerable number of dead men, who rose again on the polling day, and of whom hereafter we may hear more. The following places have done themselves the great honour of sending Tories to the right about, Knaresborough, Leeds, Pontefract, Scarborough, Wakefield, York, one each; whilst the Eastern division of the West Riding has sent two about their business, and so also has the South-west Riding. There must be added the displacement of Mr. Ripley—a virtual Tory—at Bradford. The extent of the majority in some cases is very significant, e.g., in Dewsbury two Liberals fought a Tory for one seat; the result was Simon, 3,599; Hoyle, 3,254; Austin (C), 1,586. Here the Liberal vote amounted to 6,853, being a majority over 1,586 of 5,267. In Hull the majority was tremendous, considering how unpopular Mr. Norwood had become. Many old friends stood by him, so did Whigs and Liberal-Conservatives, so also many who regarded him as a capital commercial member. To hear some talk, one would fancy that Hull's trade interests, like a penny piece before the eye, might well shut out the universe. But Hull's truest and best politicians were against him; among them many who said never a word, lest the unity of the party should be broken. But on the morning of the battle every man was in his place. One staunch politician said to the writer, "I did not vote for Norwood, though I put my cross against his name, but for Gladstone." And these were the numbers: Norwood, 12,071; Wilson, 11,837; Pope, 6,767; Atkinson, 6,067. In round numbers the majority was (compare Norwood and Atkinson) 6,000, or two to one. Before the polling-day any one who knew the situation would have said that Atkinson was a formidable antagonist, and especially against Norwood. In other places the majorities have been remarkable. In Huddersfield, 2,522; in Leeds Gladstone beat the highest Tory by 11,291, and Barran was only 975 behind his illustrious chief. Even in a small place like Malton the disparity stood thus: Fitzwilliam (L), 809; Worsley, 445. In Middlesborough the Liberals beat the Tories by a majority of 3,960. Thus:—Wilson (L), 4,415 + Lewis (L), 1,171 = 5,586 – 1,626 from Sadler (C) = 3,960. One grateful truth is brought home to us—that the power of beer has been broken. In some towns we know of the publicans conspired and combined against the Liberal party; but then also the publican's customers, the working men, rebelled against them. The houses that displayed Tory colours, favours, and bills, were in many instances obliged to withdraw them. This seems to us the only way in which the tyranny of the public-house can be broken. If the licensed victuallers meant to sacrifice their country to their trade, let the power of the people, i.e., of the working men, be brought to bear upon the mean-spirited tyrants. No man could object, no working man would, to a publican who was conscientiously a Tory, speaking, acting, voting accordingly; but for the whole trade to combine to sacrifice the Empire to their own miserable greed, that is a wholly different thing. Combinations of that immoral sort may surely be broken by counter-combinations of men, who put their country first.

The men new to this Parliament are—Mr. A. Illingworth, for Bradford; Sir H. M. Thompson, for Knaresborough; Mr. W. L. Jackson (C), for Leeds; Mr. S. Woolf, for Pontefract; Mr. W. S. Caine, for Scarborough, he is a son-in-law of Rev. H. Stowell Brown; Mr. C. S. Wortley (C), for Sheffield; Hon. P. Dawnay (C), for Thirsk; Mr. R. B. Mackie, for Wakefield; Mr. A. Pease, for Whitby; Messrs. R. Cryeke and J. J. Leeman, for York; Sir John W. Ramsden and Sir Andrew Fairbairn, for the Eastern Division of the West Riding. There have been elected also as new to Yorkshire, Mr. Goschen for Ripon.

Amongst noteworthy incidents may be mentioned those that follow—Mr. Ripley, a pseudo-Liberal, is thrown out from Bradford, and Mr. Illingworth, a Radical and a Liberationist, takes his place. At Leeds, our great Liberal leader and captain, Mr. Gladstone, was made secure of a seat before he actually stormed and carried the Tory stronghold of Midlothian. He, of course, now sits for the county of Edinburgh. Who shall have the vacant seat at Leeds? Several have been named. Amongst others, Mr. E. Baines, Mr. Waddy, defeated at Sheffield, and the chairman of the Liberal Association at Leeds. But the Liberals of the country and of Leeds seem to be nearly unanimous, that, since young Herbert Gladstone failed to carry Middlesex, it would be a singularly graceful thing to give him his father's empty seat; and so would it be hereafter for the honour of Leeds, that that constituency started the worthy son of a noble sire on what we trust may prove an eminent and illustrious career. At Pontefract Mr. Childers carried with him to victory another Liberal. At Scarborough a decisive triumph in a recent School Board election prepared the way for ousting a Conservative at this. Mr. Waddy's failure at Sheffield, after so gallantly giving up Barnstaple in order to fight this borough and winning at a bye election, and that by only forty votes, has given true Liberals everywhere great pain. If there be any truth in that resurrection from the dead—those resurrections rather—to the rumours of which we just now referred, we hope that he may still sit for this Yorkshire borough. Mr. James Lowther, Secretary for Ireland, vanished before the electoral storm at York, to the rejoicing of thousands. Another significant downfall we omitted to note under the heading of Leeds, that of Wheathouse, the great champion of the brewer and publican; poor man! only 12,657 behind Gladstone. It is remarkable, that in the county of York, as distinguished from the boroughs, the position is exactly re-

versed. In 1874 there were seven Tories and three Liberals; now there are seven Liberals and only three Conservatives. Since the paragraph of last week was penned anent the East Riding election, Major Wood, the Liberal candidate, has lost. He made a gallant fight. The numbers were:—Sykes, 4,927; Broadley, 4,327; Wood, 3,707. With a corrected register—shamefully neglected now for years—the Liberals could carry Wood triumphantly. With an extended suffrage they could carry both seats. But experience has taught us that we need the new Birmingham Liberal organisation for the counties as well as the towns. Much, too, might be done in all the villages and hamlets by a political propaganda in the form of lectures on such subjects as "The Life of Mr. Gladstone," "Six Years of Tory Government," "the Game Laws," "The Land Laws." It fell to the writer to visit many of the outlying places—the people's eagerness for political knowledge was something amazing. It reminded one of a more solemn appeal—of the cry of the man of Macedonia: "Come over and help us."

The following simple analysis will give a stranger to the county a very good idea of the electoral situation:—L stands for Liberal, C for Conservative. Letters on the left hand show the state of things in 1874, on the right in 1880.

1874.	L L	Bradford	L L
	L	Dewsbury	L
	L L	Halifax	L L
	L L	Hull	L L
	L	Huddersfield	L
	C	Knaresborough	L
	C C L	Leeds	L L C
	L	Malton	L
	L	Middlesborough	L
	C	Northallerton	C
	L C	Pontefract	L L
	L	Richmond	L
	L	Ripon	L
	L C	Scarborough	L L
	L L	Sheffield	L C
	C	Thirsk	C
	C	Wakefield	L
	L	Whitby	L
	L C	York	L L
	C C	Yorkshire, East Riding	C C
	L C	" North Riding	L C
	C C	" West Riding, S. Div.	L L
	C C	" West Riding, East Div.	L L
	L L	" N. Div.	L L

22 L, 16 C. 31 L, 7 C.

THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

THE battle on behalf of Liberalism has been fought out with considerable vigour and a fair degree of success in the West as well as in other parts of England. The grand results in Scotland and the North of England, however, put the achievements elsewhere into the shade. Still a simple statement of a few facts may be of value as regards this part of the country. In West Somerset, a gallant fight was made by Mr. C. T. Acland, the eldest son of Sir T. Dyke Acland, M.P. for North Devon. Mr. Acland is a young man of marked ability, who will some day occupy a respectable place in public political life. His speeches were always manly, courageous, and effective. He grew, during the campaign, very much in the estimation of the electors and the public. One thing that told greatly in his favour, was that his two political opponents were mere dummies. When it is borne in mind that for thirty-five years there had been no contest in this division of the county, and that nearly all the great landed proprietors threw in their influence and energies on the Tory side, it is a matter for surprise and rejoicing that Mr. Acland was within about 160 votes of winning a seat in the House of Commons. The result has staggered the Tory party, and has put new hope and greater determination than ever into the Liberals. There is no doubt at all but that with due attention to the register, the victory will be on the Liberal side in the next contest. Mid-Somerset and East Somerset are left in the undisputed possession of the Tories. This ought not to be. If suitable candidates were found, we feel confident that one seat in each of these divisions might be secured by the Liberals. We earnestly hope that the Liberals will be organised at once, and the register thoroughly looked into, so that the party may be ready for the next election. In Taunton the return of Sir Henry James as second at the poll, with a Tory at the head, is certainly grievous, not only in the loss of a Liberal seat, but as to the alleged causes which have brought about the issue. If rumours are correct, the condition of things in Taunton must be most lamentable, and a petition seems to be inevitable. In spite of the effort of Sir John Walron, Tiverton has returned again the two Liberals, Sir J. H. Amory and Right Hon. W. N. Massey. Sir John Walron is the best candidate the Tories could bring forward at Tiverton, for in addition to his being a large landed proprietor in the neighbourhood, he is very popular. Yet in spite of these advantages, he was far behind at the poll. As he had failed before, we presume that he will consider his chance of getting in for Tiverton as not to be worth his while risking another contest. As far as the West of England generally is concerned, the Liberal successes have not been so great as in 1874, when the question of disestablishing the Irish Church roused the whole country. Then Exeter, Plymouth, Devonport, and Taunton returned each two Liberals. Still the present successes are most gratifying when compared with the miserable issue in 1874. And we feel persuaded that a visit, now and again, from one of the Liberal leaders, would do much to ensure a better state of things in this part of the country.

Mr. Cross addressed a meeting of Mid-Cheshire electors on Saturday in support of the Conservative candidates, and professed himself to be not at all disheartened by the result of the elections. He represented Lord Hartington as being anxious that Conservative principles should be well represented in the House of Commons, and as feeling that a responsibility rested on him to stem the tide of democracy; and he promised his lordship the support of all the Conservative members in resisting the Radical "tail." Mr. Cross contended that the Government had kept England out of war and had maintained European peace. The action of the Government had, he said, hastened the revival of trade, and the danger of a change of Government was that it might produce war.

THE SCOTCH ELECTIONS.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Scotch elections are nearly over, and it would have been unreasonable to expect them to turn out better than they have done. Every attack, without exception, which was made by the Tories on a Liberal seat has been triumphantly repelled, while a considerable number of what were considered Conservative strongholds are now in possession of their assailants. In 1874 the following counties returned Tories to Parliament:—East Aberdeen, Perth, Stirling, Midlothian, Peebles, Dumfries, Roxburgh, Berwick, South Lanarkshire, and Bute. Now, the *whole* of these will be represented by Liberals. In Aberdeen alone was there no contest. There the conversion which has taken place is rather of an interesting nature. The old Member, Sir Alexander Gordon, had his eyes opened while attending last Parliament, and went over to the Opposition, and now the county has quietly followed him, carrying into the Liberal camp not only the masses, but the leading family of the district—that of the Earl of Aberdeen.

A gain of ten counties is in itself something to boast of, but this does not express all the mind of Scotland in the present connection. For a considerable time while Lord Beaconsfield was king there were four burgh members who could not be relied upon. These were Mr. Yeaman, of Dundee, the minority Member for Glasgow, and the two representatives of Ayr and Wigtown. Now all that has been put right. Mr. Henderson, who takes Mr. Yeaman's place, is a leading man among the Scotch Congregationalists, and one who can be trusted to indulge in no vagaries. Mr. Middleton, the new Member for Glasgow, is an outspoken Liberationist. Wigtown sends Mr. John MacLaren, a nephew of John Bright. And Ayr will have no cause to complain of Mr. Campbell. Our position, then, up to date, is this—We have, at all points, easily held our own, and we have scored a positive gain of fourteen seats for the party, counting twenty-eight in a division.

It is within the bounds of possibility that the Tories may yet be able to add one or two more to the six representatives whom they have succeeded in electing. A determined effort is being made to oust Dr. Lyon Playfair from the University seat which he holds. I don't think the attempt will succeed, but the constituency is scattered over the world, and it is impossible to forecast with certainty how it will act. A more doubtful contest is going on for the other University seat vacated by the Lord Advocate. The Tory candidate is a man held in high esteem, Mr. Campbell, of Stracathro, and the Established clergy who form so large a proportion of the electors, will support him to a man. The only other fight about the issue of which any anxiety need be felt is that which is going on in Orkney. It is so completely out of the ordinary run of life, that nobody seems to know very well what the good folks think thereabout; and they may be taken in by the extraordinary candidate who has suddenly burst upon them. The candidate who has appeared to represent the Tory cause is Dr. Badenoch—a gentleman who modestly describes himself as hailing from "The National Club." But it is too bad his thus ignoring his whole previous history. We know Dr. Badenoch very well. He studied for the ministry of the Free Church of Scotland, and took licence as a preacher of the Gospel. Attaching himself to Dr. Begg, he threw himself into the anti-Popery agitation, and became secretary to the Scottish Reformation Society. By-and-by he moved to London, and now and again we heard of him—as an official of the Protestant Alliance (or some such body), as editor of the *Rock*, as applying for admission, now to the Scottish, then to the English, Established Church, and as receiving a degree from a one-horse Academy in America. How a man with such a history should presume to offer himself to a Scotch constituency is a mystery. But I see when he visits the Islands he is sometimes received with enthusiasm. It is, then, I say, possible that Lord Elcho and Mr. O. W. Ewing may have as a colleague in opposition the Rev. Dr. Badenoch, of the National Club.

Conservatism has, as I have said, succeeded in electing, up to the present date, six men, but in order to estimate the true character of that victory it is necessary to look at the voting lists in which they figure. One man only, Colonel Alexander, in Ayrshire, got in with a respectable majority. The other five polled in all exactly 183 over their opponents; and the entire six sit by the favour of 530 persons. That is to say, Mr. Preston Bruce could have won Fifeshire as he did on Saturday, and made a free gift of as many of his superfluous supporters as would have been sufficient to swamp the whole Tory vote of Scotland.

The significance of the victory, however, is not to be judged of merely by figures. It is a most suggestive circumstance that those who played most conspicuously the *Church* card have been most conspicuously defeated, while no man has suffered, but the contrary, who went in frankly for Disestablishment. The result of the polling last Saturday in Fife illustrates this in a very striking way. You may recollect the position taken up by Sir Robert Anstruther. He was a sincere and hearty Liberal, but he was determinedly opposed to Disestablishment, and it was not unreasonably supposed that there were many in the county who sympathised with him. When he retired, therefore, a good opportunity seemed to present itself to the Tories. "We shall run," they said, "a popular local man, and by combining the Church and the Conservative interests, we will certainly carry the representation." And when Mr. Preston Bruce, the Liberal candidate, issued his address, it actually seemed as if he had delivered himself into their hands. For he made no attempt to mince matters. "Feeling," he said, "no hostility to the Established Church, I yet think that Disestablishment must eventually come, and I am persuaded that it is right in principle." His opponent, of course, made the most of this frank, and, it must be confessed, not very genially constructed, sentence; and, wherever he went, he made it his special aim to show that the Church was in danger. It was all of no avail, however, for when the result came to be declared, it was found that Mr. Bruce was elected by a majority of over a thousand—about two to one.

No wonder the Church party are beginning to be disgusted. Their organs—the *Edinburgh Courant* and the *Glasgow News*—have both taken to bitter sneering. What's the use, they are saying, of fighting your battles? You have proclaimed to all the world that the Establishment is nothing to you, and you had better commute at once and be done with it. There are others who are talking of such an issue more seriously, and who see in the peculiar response which has been given in Scotland to the Tory appeal, an indication of the state of opinion which ought to furnish a basis for friendly negotiation. A great national Presbyterian Church of Scotland—self-contained and self-supporting—is

a far more desirable thing in itself than a sectional Establishment, and it is hoped that some sensible men in the State Church may see this.

What Principal Tulloch thinks now of the drift of things it would be interesting to know. He set himself, tooth and nail, to oppose Mr. Williamson because he was a "dogmatic Dissenter," and in his eagerness to secure his defeat, he actually took to the stump in person. But "the dogmatic Dissenter" has got in for St. Andrews by a sweeping majority, and you may depend upon it he will not go to St. Stephen's with a kindlier feeling to the Establishmentarianism which Dr. Tulloch represents, from the experience which he has had of it in the present contest.

Among the new men sent to Parliament who will prove positive acquisitions is Mr. Dick Peddie. His election may be taken as another mark of how the wind is blowing. As I dare say you are aware, he is President of the Scottish Branch of the Liberation Society, and the fact was, of course, made use of when possible to his disadvantage. The result showed that his Liberationism was reckoned no disqualification, for he was returned at the top of the poll by a majority which was almost as great as the mass vote of both his competitors combined. The world moves!

I am sorry to say that one or two to whose return importance was attached have failed to secure election. Amongst these are Mr. Balfour, for Ayrshire (our future Lord Advocate it was hoped); Lord Dalrymple, for Wigtown; and Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, for Inverness. Who will now fill the post of "Secretary of State for Scotland" (for that is virtually the office) is a matter of much speculation. Some point to Mr. John MacLaren, the new M.P. for Wigtown. Others speak of Lord Young (the former Lord Advocate under Mr. Gladstone), resigning the bench and returning to political life. But it is as yet, of course, mere talk, and we shall hear in good time, when Sir Stafford makes up his mind, with or without a vote of censure, to vacate the Treasury Benches.

NEW MEMBERS.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST NUMBER.]

The following particulars are taken from the brief biographical notices which have appeared in the *Times* and *Daily News*, together with a few details added by ourselves. Having been unable to give the whole, we have selected those only in which our readers may be supposed to have more than ordinary interest:—

ARMITAGE, B. (Salford).—Mr. Benjamin Armitage, of Halton Bank, Pendleton, Manchester, elected as a Liberal, in the place of Sir William T. Charley, is the second son of the late Sir Elkanah Armitage, of Hope-hall, Lancashire, who was High Sheriff of that county in 1866, by his marriage with Mary, daughter of the late Mr. J. Bowers, of Newton Heath, Lancashire. He was born in the year 1823, and was educated at Barton-hall School, Patricroft, near Manchester. He is a magistrate for the county palatine of Lancaster, and a manufacturer at Manchester. He is also Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Armitage has been twice married, first, in 1845, to a daughter of Mr. John Smith, and secondly, in 1856, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. George John Southern, of Manchester. The hon. member's name will be familiar to many of our readers as an active Congregationalist in Lancashire, where he has taken a prominent part in Evangelistic movements.

BARNES, ALFRED (East Derbyshire) (L), of Ashgate Lodge, near Chesterfield, elected in the room of Mr. F. Arkwright, is the youngest son of the late Mr. John Gorell Barnes, of Ashgate, Derbyshire, by his marriage with Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of the late Mr. John Clay, of Northwingsfield, Derbyshire. He was born in the year 1823, and is a magistrate for the county of Derby. Mr. Barnes was married in 1854 to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Liverpool.

BALFOUR, J. SPENCER (Tamworth) (L), who has been elected to fill the seat formerly occupied by that erratic politician, Sir Robert Peel, is a son of Mr. James and the late Mrs. Clara Lucas Balfour, the well-known authoress and temperance advocate. He was born in September, 1843, and was educated privately in France and Germany. Mr. Balfour, who is a director of several public companies, has for some years past taken an active part in the promotion of Liberal principles in the county of Surrey, where he resides, being president of the Croydon and a vice-president of the East Surrey Liberal Association. He is also Captain in the 2nd Surrey Rifle Volunteers, and has been three times elected at the head of the poll to the Croydon School Board by very large majorities. Mr. Balfour is a Nonconformist.

BRADLAUGH, CHARLES, Northampton (L), was born in Hoxton in 1833. At the age of 17 he enlisted in the 7th Dragoon Guards. Here he remained three years, when he purchased his discharge, and returning to civilian life obtained employment with a solicitor. He frequently spoke at public discussions, and in November, 1858, commenced to edit the *Investigator*, a journal of freethought. In 1868 he first attempted to enter Parliament for Nottingham, but was defeated. At the general election in February, 1874, he again contested in the borough, when he was last on the poll, and in the October following, on the death of Mr. Charles Gilpin, he was again put in nomination, and was once more unsuccessful.

BROADHURST, HENRY, Stoke-upon-Trent (L), is secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress. He has taken a leading part in all the movements of the working classes, both trade and otherwise, during the last few years. By trade he is a stone-mason.

CHEETHAM, JOHN FREDERICK (North Derbyshire) (L), of Eastwood, near Stalybridge, Cheshire, is the eldest son of Mr. John Cheetham, of Stalybridge, who represented South Lancashire from 1852 till 1859, and Salford from 1865 till 1868, by Emma, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Rayner, of Ashton-under-Lyne. He was born in 1834, and is a magistrate for the counties of Cheshire and Lancashire.

CARBUTT, EDWARD H. (Monmouth) (L), belongs to an old Yorkshire family, who settled in Leeds in the middle of the last century. He was born in July, 1838, and is the youngest son of the late Mr. Francis Carburt, J.P., for twenty-five years a director of the Midland Railway, and for many years chairman of the West Riding Liberal Association, thus being the late Mr. Richard Cobden's chairman. Mr. Carburt, who married the only daughter of Mr. John Rhodes, J.P., of Potternewton, near Leeds, and who was for many years in business as a manufacturing engineer, entered the Leeds Town Council in 1877, and filled the office of Mayor of

that town in the following year. He is a Unitarian, and a supporter of the principle of religious equality.

COLLING, JESSE (Ipswich) (L), of the Woodlands, Edgbaston, Birmingham, is the eleventh child and youngest son of Mr. T. Collings, of Exmouth, Devonshire. He was born in January, 1831, and educated privately at home and at Stoke, near Plymouth. Mr. Collings, who married, in 1859, a daughter of Mr. Edward Oxenbould, is an alderman of Nottingham, of which important borough he served the office of Mayor last year. He is the honorary secretary of the National Federation of Liberal Associations, and chairman of the Free Library and Art Gallery Committee in Birmingham, and was hon. secretary of the National Education League. Formerly he was head of the firm of Collings and Wallis, merchants, Birmingham, but retired from business in May last. Mr. Collings is a staunch supporter of the Liberation Society.

COHEN, A. (Southwark).—Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., of Holland-park, Kensington, and 2, Paper-buildings, Temple, elected as a Liberal in the place Mr. Edward Clarke, Q.C., is the son of the late Mr. Benjamin Cohen, of Askew House, Richmond, Surrey, by his marriage with Justina Montefiore, sister of Sir Moses Montefiore, of East Cliff House, Ramsgate, Kent. He was born in the year 1830, and was educated at University College, London, and at Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1853 as fifth Wrangler. He received a silk gown in 1874, and was shortly after appointed Judge of the Cinque Ports. He was subsequently nominated standing counsel to the University of Cambridge: he also acted under Lord Selborne as junior counsel for this country in the Geneva Arbitration. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Lewes at the General Election of 1874. Mr. Cohen married, in 1860, Miss Emmeline Micholls, daughter of Mr. Henry Micholls, of Manchester.

DUCKHAM, T. (Herefordshire), who has been elected as the tenant-farmers' candidate, but who is classed as a Liberal, was born in 1816, at Shirehampton, near Bristol, and was educated at Bristol and Hereford. He is the founder of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, a member of the Council of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, of the Bath and West of England and Southern Counties Association, and of the Smithfield Club. He is also secretary of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, and was for twenty years editor of the "Hereford Herd Book."

EDWARDS, J. PASSMORE (Salisbury) (L), is a son of the late Mr. William Edwards, of Blackwater, Cornwall. From early life he has been connected with the newspaper press in London, and for the last few years has been the proprietor and editor of the *Echo* evening newspaper. He is a decided supporter of the Liberation cause.

HENDERSON, FRANK (Dundee) (L), of the same town, is the youngest son of Mr. Henry Henderson, of Dundee, and was born in the year 1836. He was educated at the High School, Dundee, and married, in 1863, a daughter of Mr. David Scroggie, of Beechwood, Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire. Mr. Henderson's family are large leather merchants in Dundee. He is a member of the Scotch Council of the Liberation Society.

HOWARD, JAMES (Bedfordshire) (L), of Clapham-park, in the county of Bedford, is the eldest son of the late Mr. John Howard, J.P., of Cauldwell, Bedford. He was born in 1821, educated at the public schools, Bedford; is a magistrate for Bedfordshire, of which county he was high sheriff in 1878. Mr. Howard is proprietor (with his youngest brother) of the Britannia Works, Bedford, and has distinguished himself as an inventor of agricultural machinery, is President of the Association of Agricultural Engineers, a member of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and chairman of the Farmers' Alliance. He set for the borough of Bedford in the Liberal interest from 1868 to the dissolution in 1874. Has devoted much attention to agricultural reforms, and been a large contributor to the literature upon these subjects. His most recent work, published last July, is "The Tenant Farmer, Land Laws, and Landlords." Mr. Howard is a prominent member of the Wesleyan committee, and a supporter of religious equality.

ILLINGWORTH, A. (Bradford) (L). In our brief notice of last week there were one or two errors. Mr. Illingworth is a worsted spinner, not a cotton spinner, and we understand he never was chairman of the Liberal Three Hundred, by whom, indeed, he was selected as a candidate to run with Mr. Forster.

LAWRENCE, ALDERMAN WILLIAM (City of London) (L), is the eldest son of the late Alderman William Lawrence. He was born about the year 1818, and from an early age was engaged with his brother in the extensive business of his father's firm. He was elected Alderman of Bread-street Ward in 1855, served the office of Sheriff of London in 1857, and that of Lord Mayor in 1863. This will not be his first entrance in St. Stephen's, as he represented the City of London from the General Election of 1865 till that of 1874, when he was defeated. Alderman Lawrence is a prominent member of the Unitarian body.

LABOUCHERE, HENRY, Northampton (L), is descended from an ancient French family which settled in England in the course of the last century. He was born in 1830, and, after completing his education, was appointed an *attaché* in the diplomatic service. He, however, retired from the diplomatic service, when he had attained the rank of second secretary, and devoting himself to a political career was elected representative of Middlesex; but at the General Election of 1868 he failed to obtain re-election, and was not more fortunate when he attempted to obtain a seat for Southwark and for Nottingham. Mr. Labouchere was the author of the letters from the "Besieged Resident" which appeared in the *Daily News* during the siege of Paris. Mr. Labouchere is the editor and proprietor of the newspaper called *Truth*.

LEATHAM, WILLIAM HENRY (West Riding of Yorkshire, Southern Division) (L), of Hemsworth-hall, Yorkshire, is the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. William Leathem, of Heath, Yorkshire, by Margaret, daughter of Dr. Joshua Walker, M.D., of Leeds. He was born in 1815, and married, in 1839, Priscilla, fourth daughter of Mr. Samuel Gurney, of West Ham, Essex. Mr. Leathem, who was a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, was formerly a banker at Wakefield, Pontefract, and Doncaster. He was M.P. for Wakefield in 1859, and from 1865 till 1868, and at the last General Election unsuccessfully contested the Southern Division of Yorkshire, for which he has now been returned.

PAGET, THOMAS TERTIUS (South Leicestershire) (L), of Humberstone, Leicestershire, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Paget of Humberstone, M.P. for Leicestershire in 1831-2, by Anne, second daughter of the late Mr. John Pares, of Hopwell Hall, Derbyshire. He was born in 1817, and married, in 1850, Katharine Geraldine, fourth daughter

of the late Mr. Marcus McCausland, of Fruitt Hill, Londonderry. Mr. Paget, who is a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Leicestershire (High Sheriff in 1869), Lord of the Manor and patron of Lubenham, was M.P. for South Leicestershire for a short time in 1867-8, and unsuccessfully contested the same division of the county at the last General Election, against the two late members, one of whom he has now succeeded in ousting. Mr. Paget is, we believe, a Unitarian.

WEBSTER, JOHN, LL.D. (City of Aberdeen) (L), of Edgehill, who succeeds to the seat held in the last Parliament by Mr. J. Farley Leith, is an advocate practising in Aberdeen. He is the son of the late Mr. Alexander Webster, also an advocate in the same city, by his union with Margaret, daughter of Mr. James Mc'Killigan, a merchant in Aberdeen. He was educated at Marischal College and the University of Aberdeen, which University presented him with the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1877. Dr. Webster, who married, in 1859, Margaret, daughter of Mr. David Chalwen, of Westburn, a printer in Aberdeen, was Lord Provost of that city for three years, from 1866 till 1869, and has taken much interest in the University, of which he has been continuously appointed by successive Lord Rectors since 1861, and still is a member of its governing body—the University Court. He is also chairman of the Scottish Provincial Assurance Company, and chairman of the Aberdeen Liberal Association from its institution. Dr. Webster is a prominent supporter of the Disestablishment movement in Scotland.

WOODALL, W. (Stoke-on-Trent).—Mr. William Woodall, of Bleak House, Burslem, Staffordshire, elected as a Liberal, in the place of Mr. Robert Heath, was born in the year 1832, and was educated at the Crescent Schools, Liverpool. He is a magistrate for the county of Stafford, and a manufacturer at Burslem, being a member of the firm of Messrs. James Macintyre and Co. He is also chairman of the Burslem School Board. Mr. Woodall married, in 1862, Miss Evelyn Macintyre, daughter of the late Mr. James Macintyre, of Burslem. He is a Nonconformist, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Liberation Society.

MR. GLADSTONE.

MR. GLADSTONE has addressed a letter to the electors of Leeds, thanking them for having associated him with "one of the most conspicuous and imposing victories ever won for the Liberal cause," and congratulating them on having set such an example as could not fail to operate elsewhere. He then states that he elects to serve in Parliament for the county of Midlothian, and remarks, "With you, gentlemen, the only difficulty was to avoid wasting any part of your splendid majority. In Midlothian the main value, if not the attraction, of the contest lay in the strength, resource, and confidence of the opposing party, through which a victory gained at that point acquired a significance beyond all ordinary measures."

Mr. Gladstone has forwarded the following letter to Mr. S. Plimsoll, M.P.:—

"Hawarden, Chester, April 11, 1880.

"My Dear Sir,—I have endeavoured to consider carefully the proposal made known to me by you on Friday evening, to give me a public reception on my arrival in London.

"Considered in itself as a tribute of confidence and kindness, or, again, with reference to the numbers and weight of those on whose part it is made, it is to me most touching and gratifying in the highest degree, and if I felt justified in accepting it without reference to aspects other than that in which it has been designed, I could not persuade myself to decline it.

"But I am sure that in the eyes of many, and not of our political opponents exclusively, it would be regarded as an attempt, made for the first time, to establish a practice of public rejoicing in the metropolis of the country over the catastrophe of an administration and a political party, and would wound feelings which we ought to respect as well as spare. You will at once see that for me to share in a proceeding capable of bearing this construction would be inconsistent with the intention which, on the close of the poll in Midlothian, I immediately declared.

"I am also confident that if you and the other promoters agree with me in the belief that this colour might attach to the demonstration, you will arrive at the conclusion that it would be well to waive it; in any case you will see that I am not free to take any other course but that of declining the great and conspicuous honour which has been offered me; and you will also accept my assurance that I shall ever remember the proposal with the same sense of lively gratitude and pleasure as if it had actually taken effect.—I remain, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"S. Plimsoll, Esq., M.P."

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

The above letter having been read at a meeting of the committee organised to prepare for Mr. Gladstone's reception the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That this committee, having heard Mr. Gladstone's letter read, resolve that, although to them it is a great disappointment to be obliged to forego their purpose of giving him such a welcome as would testify to the great and general admiration which is felt for him, nevertheless they cannot but recognise the generosity and magnanimity of Mr. Gladstone's motive, and are of opinion that they would best show their regard for him at this juncture by a prompt, though very reluctant, acquiescence in his wish. That the public reception, therefore be given up."—Many suggestions were made as to what form the intention to do honour to Mr. Gladstone should assume now that the idea of giving him a public reception was abandoned. One was that a substantial subscription should be given to Mrs. Gladstone's Home. It was ultimately decided to adjourn the meeting, to give all the members of the committee, and others interested in the subject, an opportunity of making any suggestion they deemed proper.—A vote of thanks to Mr. Plimsoll, the chairman of the committee, concluded the proceedings.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that Mr. G. O. Trevelyan has made a serious charge against the Tory landlords of North Northumberland. Speaking at Hawick, he said their tenants were harassed, questioned, watched, forced to promise, and if they would not promise forbidden to vote. In reply to the contention that the farmer votes under the ballot, Mr. Trevelyan said the ballot was an adequate protection where the voters were many, but was quite inadequate where they were few, as in the county constituencies; and the farmer would never be free until, as well as the protection of the ballot, he had the protection of numbers in the existence of the household franchise in the counties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Conservatives at Macclesfield intend to petition against the return of Messrs. Brocklehurst and Chadwick.

It is stated that the return of Mr. T. Garfit for Boston will form the subject of an inquiry before an election judge.

The Durham Liberals, having returned the whole of the thirteen members for that county, are preparing to celebrate the victory by a banquet at the county town.

Birmingham will celebrate its victory on the 19th, when, besides the Borough Members, Mr. J. S. Wright, M.P., Mr. H. Wiggin, M.P., and Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., all Birmingham men, will take part in the proceedings.

In celebration of the triumphant return of Messrs. Leake and Agnew for South-east Lancashire, a beacon fire, which was visible for fifteen or twenty miles, was lighted on Rivington Pike.

According to the *Birmingham Post*, it is very probable that a petition will be presented against the return of the newly-elected Tory Members for South Shropshire, in which constituency Mr. Jasper More has only been defeated by a small majority.

It is reported that the Conservatives of Colchester have decided to petition for a scrutiny of the votes polled by Mr. Willis, Q.C., who defeated Colonel Learmonth by two votes only at the recent election.

It has been determined by the Conservative party of Hereford to petition against the return of the Members of the city, Messrs. Pulley and Reid. The seats will not be claimed by the Conservatives.

It has been decided to file a petition against the election of Mr. Charles Schreiber, for Poole, on the ground of bribery, intimidation, treating, and coercion. The Liberal candidate was Mr. Charles Waring, who lost by six votes only.

The nomination for Orkney and Shetland took place on Monday, when Mr. Laing and Mr. Roy-Badenoch were severally proposed in the Liberal and Conservative interest. The polling will take place on the 27th instant, two days before the meeting of Parliament.

Mr. Spurgeon contradicts the story that he declared he would vote for the devil if he was a Liberal. Mr. Spurgeon says:—"I did not write to a Northampton voter anything of the sort imputed to me; in fact I wrote to no Northampton voter at all, except in answer to the question, had I said that I would vote for the devil? This story is an invention of the enemy."

There is little doubt that the return of Sir Robert Carden, who was elected at the top of the poll for Barnstaple, will be petitioned against by the Liberals. The Liberals boast of a knowledge of 100 cases against the other side, and most confidently assert that their own hands are clean.

No house of Commons is complete without its Hamiltons. The Marquis of Hamilton has been ejected from Donegal, Lord Claude from Tyrone, Lord Clancie John from King's Lynn. If Lord George had not retained his seat for Middlesex, the British Constitution would have been in imminent danger.—*Echo*.

In an address issued to the electors of Halifax, congratulating them on the great victory achieved in the borough, and the example which they set to other constituencies, Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., says: There is victory all along the line; there is the immediate prospect of the Liberal party returning to power, and resuming its work of reform, and of its doing so under conditions which will make it united, strong, and free.

The Birmingham Liberals are exulting over the Liberal triumph, in which they take to themselves no small share of credit. Mr. E. Schindhorst stated on Friday at a *souire* of Liberal workers that sixty victories had been won in the constituencies organised on the Birmingham basis, against which there was a set off of only six defeats in places with a like kind of organisation.

In 1874 Mr. J. J. Colman and the Speaker were the only two Liberal Members sitting for the four Eastern Counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Essex. In addition to these there are now Messrs. Fowler and Shield (Cambridge), Mr. Tillett (Norwich), Mr. Gurdon (South Norfolk), Sir W. Ffolkes (Lynn), Mr. Collins (Ipswich), Mr. Hardcastle (Bury), Messrs. Causton and Willis (Colchester), and Mr. Courtauld (Maldon).

Mr. John Bright, writing to a correspondent at Torquay in reference to the East Devon election, says that the "conspiracy at head-quarters has been exposed and broken up." The counties, says the right hon. gentleman, have opened their eyes, and there has been a rout of the country gentlemen, who are the "supporters of the Government in every form of extravagance." Mr. Gladstone, in reference to the same election, writes the financial epitaph of the present Government: "It inherited a surplus of six millions, and bequeathed a deficit of eight millions."

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has issued an address thanking the 8,876 electors who voted for him at the late election in Middlesex, and also the non-electors who worked for the Liberal cause. He states that, through shortness of time, incomplete organisation, and long neglect of the register, the Liberal Party in Middlesex were placed at a great disadvantage; but he trusts that the Liberal organisations will be rearranged and reformed, and that at the next election the triumphant return of two Liberal candidates will be ensured.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* Rome correspondent writes—Cardinal Manning, who was received on Monday by the Pope and Cardinal Nina, was by them at once questioned as to whether the change of Government in England would make any difference to the Catholic Church. The Cardinal replied that with regard to Ireland the Liberals on the one hand would probably grant concessions, and on the other excite dangerous agitation; but with regard to the other portions of the kingdom the change would not be felt.

It is probable that a petition will be presented against the return of Mr. Hudson, the Conservative Member for Newcastle-under-Lyme, on the ground of bribery and corruption. Mr. W. W. Dawson, who has taken the matter up, has received a letter from Mr. John Bright, who writes:—"If you are to purge your borough and deter the Tory party from evil practices in future you should certainly petition. To leave them unopposed and unpunished is a sure way to give them a free course in future evil. If you have a case, I advise you to petition. You owe it to your convictions and to the party; and you will probably insure the greater purity of your borough in the future. I was sorry to see the result of your contest, but I hope the reverse you have sustained will be temporary."

Mr. A. M. Sullivan adheres to his determination not to take his seat for County Louth with Mr. Callan for his col-

league. In his letter announcing his application for the Chiltern Hundreds, he declares by putting such a man as Mr. Kirk at the bottom of the poll, and such a man as Mr. Callan at the head, "a section of the constituency has succeeded in bringing deep disgrace upon the county." Mr. Sullivan adds that he does not intend to take his seat, or in any way to act as Member for the county.

It was expected that Mr. Herbert Gladstone would be able to address the electors of Leeds this week; but a letter has been received stating that his duties at Oxford will prevent him visiting Leeds for about a fortnight. Mr. W. E. Gladstone has written expressing his great pleasure at the possibilities of his son's election for Leeds. The notorious Mr. John De Morgan declares that no power on earth will prevent him going to the poll at Leeds. His candidature is evidently most unpopular.

Mr. Wren, the new Liberal M.P. for Wallingford, is a cripple, and the best coach for the India Civil Service examinations that ever trained youth. He has long been a prominent member of the Reform Club. His return proves how little physical capacity is necessary to political success.

The Conservative gentry interested in the South Norfolk Election held a meeting at Norwich on Saturday, to concert measures for petitioning against the election of Mr. E. T. Gurdon, who was only returned by a majority of one vote. It was resolved to appeal for subscriptions in support of the petition.

A correspondent writes to the *Daily News*:—Would you be so kind as to give publicity to the melancholy fact that since the dissolution of Parliament the Conservative Working Man has completely disappeared? The intervention of the Press is more earnestly entreated since, though deeply regretted by his friends, they are unable to furnish the public with any marks by which the missing individual may be identified. He was last seen or rather heard of, in company with a gentleman who "having been a Moderate Liberal all his life, was now constrained for the first time to vote for a Conservative Government," and who is also missing.

The right hon. G. J. Goschen spoke at Hayward's-heath on Thursday night on behalf of the Liberal candidates for East Sussex. He said the verdict of the country had been given against her Majesty's Government, and that was "Death from an overdose of Jingo alcohol—(loud laughter)—administered by themselves in a moment of temporary insanity." As to any fear that the Liberals if returned to power would be revolutionary, timid Conservatives might be reassured when the most cautious and prudent man in all England—Lord Derby—had seen it was wise to assist in dethroning the Government, and having had the best opportunity of judging in the Cabinet of which he had once been a member, had given his voice against it, and had thrown in his lot with the Liberal party.

An unreported incident at the declaration of the poll at Colchester is worth relating. One of the Liberal candidates, Mr. Causton, was a long way at the head of the poll, and the race between the others—Dr. Willis, Q.C., and Colonel Learmonth, the late Conservative Member—was neck-and-neck. In the last half-dozen ballot papers the balance was in favour of the Colonel, who thereby seemed to be in a majority of three. An enthusiastic partisan of his instantly rushed off to the hotel where the Colonel and his colleague were dining, and awaiting the conclusion of the counting. In a couple of minutes the party were at the Town Hall; but in that interval the agents of both sides had been disputing the validity of the last few votes, and Colonel Learmonth just arrived in time to hear the Mayor decide, after the rejection of several of the papers as informal, that there was a majority of two for Dr. Willis.

Major-General Feilden's performances in North Lancashire recall the celebrated election speech delivered at the hustings of Rutland many years ago, by the Hon. W. H. Dawnay, which, as a specimen of soul-stirring eloquence, was unrivalled until Major-General Feilden came forward as candidate for North Lancashire. Mr. Dawnay's speech was as follows:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I must bring in the ladies, for I see there are some pretty blue bonnets. It's a very fine day. Everything seems to favour us; there's a good number of flags, and a very good band. It's a very fine day for the corn. I am a Conservative. I have come forward as a candidate for Rutland at the request of several gentlemen. It's a very fine day. I hope our cause will be prosperous. I will detain you no longer. It's a very fine day, and I have a great deal of work to do."

MR. WALTER AND THE BERKS ELECTION.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"This election was not really a contest between Liberals and Conservatives at all, but a test election between Mr. Walter, a Liberal and an upholder of the late present Government's foreign policy, and Mr. Rogers, a Liberal and an opponent of that foreign policy. It is, therefore, highly important that the public should clearly understand the verdict given on this point by the Berks Liberal party. Now the mere publication of the poll for Walter and Rogers fails to make the case clear. The total figures (Walter, 1,794; and Rogers, 1,696) would suggest that opinion was pretty evenly divided on the foreign policy question, with a balance in favour of it. The question to be examined into is, 'How did Mr. Walter make up his total, and how did Mr. Rogers make up his?' Now, the facts are these:—Mr. Walter polled 606 Liberal plumper votes, and Mr. Rogers polled 1,174 Liberal plumpers. That will give some idea as to the feeling of our Berks Liberals on the question at issue. But people will say, 'How did Mr. Walter make up his total votes?' That is easily answered. Messrs. Rogers and Walter received each 464 split Liberal votes fairly divided between them—thus bringing up Mr. Walter's total to 606 plus 464—equal to 1,070, and Mr. Rogers' total to 1,174 plus 464—equal to 1,638. And now to give Mr. Walter his final and grand total whereby he passed Mr. Rogers by 98 votes, you have to add to his Liberal 1,070 votes 376 votes split between himself and Mr. Wroughton, one of the Tory candidates, and 348 more votes split between himself and Colonel Lindsay, the other Tory candidate. In fact, then, 724 persons voted for a Tory and for Mr. Walter combinedly, thus bringing up Mr. Walter's figures from 1,070 to 1,794, and thus passing Mr. Rogers by 98. But the opinion of Liberals must be tested by the relative number of Liberal votes above stated, viz.:—For Mr. Walter, 1,070; for Mr. Rogers, 1,638. It is evident, then, that in spite of personal friendships for the old Liberal Member, in spite of an unwillingness on the part of many Liberals to countenance a split in the Liberal party, and in spite of the immense power of Mr. Walter through his *Times*, the Liberals of Berks have condemned him in his support of Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy by a majority of 1,638 against 1,070."

Society for the Relief of the Necessitous Widows & Children of Protestant Dissenting Ministers.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the "WIDOWS' FUND," will be held at the OFFICES of the SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, No. 53, Old Bailey, on TUESDAY, APRIL 20th, 1880, at ONE o'clock precisely, to receive the Report and Financial Statement for the past year, and to elect the Committee and Officers for the year ensuing.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Treasurer.
CHARLES THEODORE JONES, Secretary.

Country Towns Mission.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

A PUBLIC MEETING

On behalf of the above-named Society will (D.V.) be held in THE STEINWAY HALL, LOWER SEYMOUR STREET,

On WEDNESDAY, April 21.

The Chair to be taken at 8 p.m. by

The Right Hon. the EARL of ABERDEEN.

An account will be given by various Speakers of work carried on by the Society in their respective neighbourhoods.

Hymns will be provided. Collection at the doors.

The Country Towns Mission

WAS originally founded, and is carried on, upon a similar basis to "The London City Mission."

The object of the Society is to supply undenominational missionaries and Bidewives to towns or districts in the provinces which lie outside the area embraced by "The City Mission."

ALGERNON C. P. COOTE, Secretary.

Office, 28, Red Lion-square, W.C.

London Congregational Union.

HENRY WRIGHT, Esq., J.P., Chairman.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the MEMORIAL HALL, Farringdon-street, on Tuesday, 27th April. Ministers, deacons, and delegates are specially requested to note the date.

ANDREW MEARNES, Secretary.

Memorial Hall, March 31, 1880.

Congregational School, Lewisham.

THE 137TH HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Institution will be held on TUESDAY, the 27th April, 1880, at the MEMORIAL HALL, Farringdon-street, E.C. The chair to be taken at 2 o'clock precisely by S. MORLEY, Esq., M.P. Six boys to be elected.

Independent College, Taunton.

WANTED, a HEAD MASTER for the Independent College, Taunton. Applicant must be a Member of the Independent Denomination, and a graduate of one of the Universities. Age over 30 years and under 50. The premises provide accommodation for 150 boarders. The average number for the last ten years, 125.

Salary (with residence on the premises) £300 per annum, and a capitation fee of 40s. per annum for every pupil over 50, and up to 100, and 60s. for every pupil over 100. Two day pupils count as one. Application to be sent to the undersigned on or before May 4th next.

Any applicant not receiving an answer on or before the 18th prox. to consider his application declined.

ALBERT GOODMAN, Secretary.

Dated April 13, 1880.

THE VALE ACADEMY, Ramsgate. Established 1857. Principal, Mr. M. JACKSON. The NEXT TERM will commence on the 25th INST. Prospects with Honour Lists on application.

Friends' School, Kendal, Westmoreland.

Open to all Denominations.

Principal—ARTHUR H. EDDINGTON, B.A., Lond.

The next quarter will commence April 12.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa of the Finest Quality, with the excess of fat extracted.

The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, and invaluable for Invalids and Children."

Highly recommended by the entire Medical Press.

Being without sugar, spice, or other admixture, it suits all palates, keeps better in all climates, and is four times the strength of cocoas THICKENED yet WEAKENED with starch, &c., and in REALITY CHEAPER than such Mixtures.

Made instantaneously with boiling water, a teaspoonful to a Breakfast Cup, costing less than a Halfpenny.

COCOATINA à LA VANILLE is the most delicate, digestible, cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and may be taken when richer chocolate is prohibited. n tin packets at 1s., 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. Charities on Special Terms by the Sole Proprietors,

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B RAND and CO.'S OWN SAUCE,

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Y ORK and GAME PIES; also

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TURTLE SOUP and JELLY, and other

SPECIALTIES for INVALIDS.

Caution—Beware of Limitations. Sole Address—

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BIRD'S C USTARD POWDER makes the finest Custards without Eggs. Follow the directions, and success is certain.

BIRD'S C USTARD POWDER saves half the cost and trouble. 1s. Box will make 7 pints; 6d. Box 3 pints.

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Bill absolutely abolishing the preposterous claims of sectarian exclusiveness in all consecrated ground, which by reason of its devotion to the National Church or otherwise may fairly be regarded as public property, would be a signal proof of a new spirit inspiring the ruling powers, and could be easily passed in a few weeks. On the other hand, Tory hostility to Mr. FORSTER's Education Act has culminated in proposed alterations of the Code which would cruelly curtail the opportunities poor parents have for keeping their children at school beyond the ordinary age, when willing to make the sacrifice, and by limiting the teaching of "specific subjects" to the fifth and sixth standards, would deprive a very large number of children of the only elements of a liberal education they are ever likely to get. By the former proposal some forty thousand children, between thirteen and fifteen years of age, would actually be turned out of school. The powers of Her MAJESTY's Inspectors also, already too despotic in character, are to be needlessly increased. In fact, the reactionary nature of the alterations has carried dismay into the ranks of enterprising apostles of education. Happily, these alterations have not lain on the table of Parliament for the necessary time, and we may therefore trust that the evil will be arrested.

We believe that Ireland will not have reason to regret the help given by the more rational Home Rulers to the triumph of the Liberal party. Some of the demands made in the interest of Catholic priests are sure to create difficulty, and may possibly excite discord. But, before any such perils arise, we earnestly hope that Mr. BRIGHT may be able to improve upon his former efforts for the creation of a class of land-owning farmers, and that the anti-rent agitation may be appeased by the prospect of improvement in the value of tenant right. But Ireland can scarcely expect to usurp so entirely the attention of the new Liberal Ministry as she did that of the last. Land Law reform has become a very pressing question in England, and upon the manner in which it is solved will probably depend the balance of political power in the country. The Liberals have now an opportunity of showing how entirely the farmers of Midlothian and East Lancashire were right in trusting the Liberal leaders. It is, we believe, quite possible, without any revolutionary measures, to relieve the agriculture of this country of some unnatural burdens, in its severe competition with foreigners. Let this be done, and the counties may become once more what they have been in some of the best periods of English history—the stronghold of Liberal opinion. Of course the Game Laws will be largely reformed, if not wholly abolished. The question of the land can hardly be dealt with at once, but will probably occupy a large part of the Session in the coming year. The reform of county government will necessarily go along with the reform of the Land Laws, and may, perhaps, be taken in the same year. For obvious reasons the extension of the rural franchise is likely to follow, rather than to precede, other important measures. It must be accompanied by a very drastic redistribution of seats. This will give rise to much wrangling over points of detail, and after it is passed a new election cannot long be deferred. A reasonable interval ought surely to elapse before the country is again involved in the excitement and expense of a General Election. But the measures to which the Liberal majority are committed will scarcely permit the new Parliament to exist as long as its predecessor. It is, of course, possible that the burdensome inheritance of foreign complications may disturb many calculations. But in the absence of such a contingency it appears to us that the foregoing programme would amply fulfil even Mr. LOWE's wish.

LONDON TORYISM.

LONDON society has deceived the Government to its ruin, but it must be said in its favour that it has, at all events, been loyal to its own professions. Its mistake, and the mistake of the Ministers who trusted it, was the belief that society was London, and that London was the country. This is the explanation of the phenomenon which has so greatly puzzled Sir GEORGE BOWYER. Doubtless there are multitudes who are quite as much disappointed as the Roman Catholic baronet, but he alone has the boldness to attempt a solution of the difficult problem which the elections have started by distinctly denying that the returns represent the "mature and true opinion of the country." At first this seems the very climax of childishness, but when it comes to be examined a little more closely it is not quite so puerile as it appears. Of course the suggestion that the question at issue has not been sufficiently discussed; that the constituencies have pronounced on imperfect information; and that we ought to have a debate in Parliament which would "enlighten the public mind, still darkened by the

smoke, the falsehoods, misrepresentations, and rubbish of a hasty, hot, and unscrupulous contest" is simply absurd. But it is easy to understand how a politician who has been living chiefly in London circles, and has judged of the opinion of the country from them, should be so utterly confounded by the issues of the elections as to fancy that a verdict must have been snatched from the people either by accident or misrepresentation. But the decision is far too emphatic, and the balance of opinion adverse to the Ministry too overwhelming, to admit of any such explanation. It is to be observed, too, that the result has been in accordance with the forecast of men like Mr. FORSTER, Sir WILLIAM HAROURT, and others of less prominence, who based their calculations on a survey of the country at large. Sir GEORGE BOWYER seems to have so little knowledge of the country, that he actually speaks of the Liverpool election of last January as involving the loss of a seat to the Liberals. Undoubtedly the Tory success on that occasion was interpreted by the Ministry as an encouragement, but a more impartial judgment would have brought out a very different conclusion. We insisted at the time that the intense Liberal enthusiasm manifested in one of the most formidable strongholds of Toryism was a sign that the tide of opposition to the Ministry was rising in the country, though, as yet, it had not overflowed Liverpool. So it has proved, and very much to the astonishment and dismay of those who have judged of the national sentiment by the tone of the House of Commons or the West-end clubs. Had they been careful to watch the signs of public opinion even in the casual elections they could not have been so misled. The Ministry had opportunities at different stages of the long controversy of testing the feeling of the country by means of such constituencies as Manchester, Bristol, Oldham, Glasgow, South Northumberland, Reading, and Liverpool, and in not one of them did they secure any advantage. They lost Manchester, Oldham, and Glasgow; they only saved South Northumberland by the mistake of the returning officer; and while their majority was greatly reduced at Liverpool, that of their opponents was largely increased in the constituencies where they hold their own. The only important seat they won in England was Southwark, and that was so evidently the result of local circumstances that it was simple infatuation to regard it as a sign of public opinion. But London clubs and journals all protested that the country was with the Government, and the flattering tale was believed.

When we look at the returns from the City, Westminster, and the counties round the metropolis, we cease to wonder at the mistake. Those who belong to the society which has given such strong expression to its views, and seldom go beyond its narrow circle, were continually hearing an all but unbroken chorus of strong Tory professions, and it was very hard for them to believe that this intense and nearly unanimous sentiment was in direct antagonism to the view of the country at large. "Many people" (said the *Saturday Review* on the eve of the contest) "must know among their acquaintances as many Liberal defections as would at least equal in amount the electors of an Irish borough." We were all of us meeting at every point with men who declared that, though they had been Liberals all their lives, they would vote with the Government because of their foreign policy, and the impression was naturally produced that there must be a decisive majority for the Government. So there would have been if London had reflected the feeling of the nation. But the limits of the region to which this sympathy with the Ministry is confined are very distinctly marked. Outside London it is hardly found, except in Liverpool and the surrounding district, and in some of the South-Western counties. Even in London its influence is restricted. It has not touched any of the metropolitan boroughs, where popular influence predominates, except Greenwich, and that is due to exceptional circumstances. But in the City, where the plutocracy rule; in Westminster, where the influence of the Court and fashionable society is very strong; and in the adjacent counties, where Londoners of the middle-class reside, it has proved irresistible. Very determined and gallant fights have been made, but the assailed positions have proved impregnable. The general result is that even in the metropolis, where the democracy is powerful, Liberalism is in the ascendant, as is shown by the extraordinary series of triumphs in Hackney, Chelsea, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, and Marylebone. But where the London middle-class is supreme, there Toryism is paramount. Now, all this is not due to the attractions of the foreign policy of Lord BEACONSFIELD. This has no doubt fascinated a certain class, but except in the City itself, there is no indication that it has swelled the numbers of the Tory party. In Westminster, on the contrary, the majority of 1874 has

been considerably reduced; and in the county divisions, where there has been a change, it has generally been for the better. In Middlesex there has been a considerable improvement. South Essex has reduced the adverse majority; and West Kent polled so well, under most unfavourable conditions, as to give good promise for the future. The two divisions of Surrey are the most discouraging; but even in them the relative proportions of the two parties are almost unchanged, for if the majorities are larger the poll is much heavier. The only inference we draw from this is that the cause of the predominance of Toryism is something deeper than a passing sentiment about foreign policy. Villadom had revolted from Liberalism at the last election. The dazzling performances of Lord BEACONSFIELD may have intensified the opposition, but they have done little if anything, to increase its numerical force.

If we are to ascertain the cause of this rampant Toryism we must look at the composition of the constituencies. In the City the Stock Exchange exercises very considerable influence, and it has naturally been employed on behalf of a Government whose policy of sensations and surprises causes those rapid fluctuations in the markets in which speculators find their golden opportunity. The confidence and quiet which those engaged in the ordinary pursuits of trade feel to be essential to their prosperity are not appreciated by men who make their profits of frequent and sudden changes in the value of stock. The very circumstances, therefore, which have alienated the great trades of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and caused these important counties to give so decided a vote against the Ministry, have told on the Stock Exchange and on some of the produce markets in London in a directly opposite sense. The disturbing influences of the BEACONSFIELD policy which are deprecated by the one are welcomed by the other. But a still more formidable force than the Stock Exchange is the Corporation with the Livery Companies at its back. The old Guilds, with their exclusive and unjust privileges and their vast wealth, have become thoroughly alarmed, and, we must admit, not without reason. Mr. GLADSTONE has more than once given them distinct warning to set their house in order, and they, on their side, have done their utmost to prevent Liberalism from having the power to carry out the reforms with which it has threatened them. Whether their mode of resisting be wise is open to question, but that they should resist is not astonishing. By the action they have taken they have deprived themselves of all control over the decisions of the Liberal party. The overwhelming majority which will support the new Government has been obtained in defiance of their utmost efforts, and can, therefore, act independently of them altogether. They may believe the pleasant suggestions of their Tory leaders, that they are the only men of sense and judgment; but the representatives of the nation are hardly likely to accept this estimate, or to stay their hands from righteous and necessary reforms out of deference to the eminent men who represent the City and the surrounding counties. The Livery have committed themselves to a life-and-death battle, and they are beaten. The country does not care about their privileges, and certainly does not entertain the same exalted idea of their sense and judgment as Tory speakers and journalists. We do not question their present power. They not only control the city, but they largely influence the surrounding districts, and to them and the publicans the Liberal defeat is chiefly due. But their victory may yet prove their own overthrow. The Corporation and the City companies have too long resisted all reform, and we would hope that their present action has gone far to remove hindrances to this most necessary work. No wise Liberal desires to deal unfairly by them, but the time is surely come for a searching examination into their special privileges and real trust property. The franchise which they enjoy is an anomaly and a scandal, and if it is speedily swept away they will have themselves to thank for directing attention to its abuses. In short, in the victory of London Toryism we see nothing but a rallying of those who fancy their interests threatened. The Livery are jealous of their franchise and their property, the publicans are incensed at the idea of any restriction upon "the trade;" strangest of all, the shopkeepers have identified Liberalism with the hated stores. For the latter class we are unfeignedly sorry. The burden of the times has pressed heavily upon them, and they, perhaps, not unnaturally, but very unwisely, have fixed upon co-operative stores as the cause of all their trouble. Why they should make Liberals responsible for the evil it is impossible to understand. But there can be no doubt that numbers of shopkeepers have been possessed by this idea, and have abandoned the principles or traditions of a lifetime, in order to show their feelings against the stores and their supposed promoters. A coalition like

this, however, is not likely to endure, and if Liberalism in London will only take heart and be more energetic in action, more determined in spirit, and more effective in organisation, its present disasters may only serve to discipline and prepare it for future victory.

THE ENGLISH AND WELSH COUNTY ELECTIONS.

IF, as Mr. SCLATER-BOOTH, the Secretary of the Local Government Board, candidly admitted the other day in Hampshire, the last three weeks have witnessed "a bloodless revolution," the remark specially applies to the county elections. We do not remember any such uprising of the tenant farmers, we will not say in favour of the Liberals, but against their professed friends. The surprises of the three or four days while the borough elections were in progress were surpassed by the rural revelations of last week, when day after day the polls gave the most conclusive evidence that "the revolt of the farmers" was no figure of speech, but a stern reality. This remarkable phase of the general conflict is now at an end. Figures feebly indicate its significance. Yet it is a striking fact that while in 1874 the Conservatives held 154 out of 187 county seats in England and Wales, they now only retain 122 of that number. In other words, no less than thirty-two seats have been transferred from the Tories to the Liberals, instead of ten, according to the modest estimate made before the General Election.

In many respects the most noteworthy of these gains have been won in the Welsh counties, where landlord influence has been heretofore specially powerful, and the tenant farmer specially timid in opposing it. Excluding Monmouthshire, a border county, there are now only two Tory county Members for Wales—Sir WATKIN WYNN, who, without contest, shares the representation of Denbighshire with Mr. OSBORNE MOROAN, and Carmarthenshire, where the Liberals, challenging only one seat, Lord EMLYN came in second on the poll. Cardiganshire, Radnorshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, and Carnarvonshire have been wrested from the grasp of the Welsh Tory landowners—the last-named by Mr. WATKIN WILLIAMS, with scarcely more than a week's preparation. Hardly less ominous for territorial supremacy have been the conflicts in the Eastern Counties, which are more purely agricultural than those that border upon our large towns. In South Norfolk Mr. CLARE READ, the Conservative tenant farmer, who during the last Parliament was too apt to subordinate the interests of his class to the exigencies of the Government, came in last on the poll, though only by a difference of one vote, while the Liberal that supplanted him had but eleven fewer votes than the Conservative who headed the poll. Two divisions of Essex, where the Tories in 1874 were supreme, have been nearly captured by the daring Liberals. In South Essex, where City influences largely operate, Mr. BUXTON was only 402 votes, and Mr. LYELL 579 votes below the second Conservative—each having polled more than 4,000 votes. Major Wood wanted less than two hundred votes to secure one of the seats for East Essex. Even in West Essex, which has long been a secure Tory monopoly, Sir T. F. BUXTON, at a few days' notice, was able to command 1,772 votes, and lost the second seat by a majority of no more than 625. Going further east, we find Mr. EVERETT, a tenant farmer, contesting one of the seats for East Suffolk, and polling 3,504 votes—only 114 less than the second Tory candidate. There is hardly a more exclusively agricultural county than Lincolnshire. But two of the three divisions have been challenged, with the result, in the case of the southern constituencies, that Mr. LAYCOCK, a Liberal, heads the poll.

The altered views of the tenant farmers can hardly be better illustrated than by the results of the Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire elections. In the former the representation has for many years been quietly divided, and the Marquis of TAVISTOCK was most reluctant to disturb an arrangement which secured him a quiet seat. At the last moment Mr. JAMES HOWARD, the President of the Farmers' Alliance, was induced to stand for the second seat; and although he employed no paid agency, and expended only £300, he was returned at the head of the poll. In the case of Huntingdonshire, Lord DOUGLAS GORDON, who failed in a former contest, overcame strong and adverse landlord influences, and supplanted the second Tory candidate.

The great county victories in Lancashire and Yorkshire are to be accounted for on political as well as agricultural grounds, and we need not now dwell upon them. But those in North Durham, where Sir GEORGE ELLIOT was thrown out, and in

South Northumberland, where Mr. ALBERT GREY headed the poll, were notable triumphs for the independent cultivators of the soil. In the Midland districts the Tory losses were very heavy. On the earliest polling day for the counties, Mr. WIGGINS, a tenant farmers' representative, ousted Mr. ALLSOPP (No. 2) from East Staffordshire by more than a thousand majority, and Mr. DUCKHAM, another of the same class, won the third seat for Herefordshire. In East and North Derbyshire, in North Nottinghamshire, in South Leicestershire, and in North and South Northamptonshire, the Liberals have won a seat from their antagonists, and now the victories in the Midlands have been crowned with the brilliant success of Mr. W. H. GLADSTONE and Mr. HASTINGS in East Worcestershire by substantial majorities. Further west the Tory landlords have been obliged to surrender a seat for West Gloucestershire to Lord MORETON. In the southern part of England the vigorous attempts to alter the county representation have not been so successful. The Isle of Wight has returned to its Liberal traditions, but in East Sussex the contest suddenly entered upon was not nearly successful; in East Devon Colonel STIRLING made a courageous but resultless stand; while in North Wiltshire Mr. FULLER ran the second Tory so close, that one more than half a hundred votes would have won the seat. Not the least instructive of the county contests was in Berkshire. In this three-cornered constituency Mr. T. ROGERS challenged the old Members, or, rather, the third seat lately held by Mr. WALTER. That hon. gentleman, whose support of the foreign policy of the Government has given so much offence to his Liberal constituents, got the third place by a majority of only 98, and would have been altogether rejected but for the split votes of the supporters of his two Tory colleagues.

We have no space to remark upon other county elections, in which, though the Liberals did not actually succeed, they showed unexpected strength, and probably laid the foundation of future triumphs. This remark is specially applicable to Middlesex and the divisions of Surrey and Kent; to the two Cheshire constituencies, where the great Conservative families have long enjoyed a monopoly; to Bucks, where the third Liberal polled the same number of votes as the second Tory; to West Stafford and Westmoreland, in which county Sir H. W. TUFTON made a determined stand against the supremacy of the LOWTHER family; and to Monmouthshire, a Tory stronghold, which the two Liberal candidates, who polled about 3,000 votes, would probably have carried if there had been more time for preparation.

The meaning of the remarkable contests we have thus hastily reviewed is not far to seek. The tenant-farmers have, to a large extent, emancipated themselves from Tory bondage. Possibly their disaffection would have evaporated in grumbling, but for three things—first, the desperate condition of the agricultural interest; second, the apathy of the "farmers' friends" during a long period of depression; and third, the protection which the ballot offered for the constitutional expression of their feelings. Without contending that the cultivators of the soil have absolutely transferred their allegiance from one party to another, they have helped to give the Liberals a golden opportunity. It will be strange, indeed, if that is not fully taken advantage of by the incoming Government. They cannot control the seasons, but they can remove many serious obstacles to agricultural enterprise and prosperity. Land reform is a very great question, not to be grappled with at the fag end of the Session. But it will be quite possible for the Liberal Government next year to introduce a series of well-considered measures affecting the tenure and transfer of land, and the relations of landlord and tenant, which will open a new era for the occupiers of the soil, and may attach them permanently to the Liberal party. In this way the "bloodless revolution" will prove to be something more than a temporary change, and the remarkable triumphs won during the last ten days in the county polling booths will be consolidated and extended.

At the time we write 645 members of the new Parliament have been elected, and only seven seats remain to be filled. When the House of Commons was dissolved there were six vacant seats to be allotted, so that the House of Commons will for a time consist of 652 members. The returns for the two University constituencies north of the Tweed—one each—for Cork county (2), for South Lincolnshire (2), and for Orkney and Shetland, where a superfluous poll, with a view to oust Mr. LAING, will take place on Tuesday week, two days before Parliament meets, will complete the list. The returns up to this time may be thus classified—Liberals, 351; Conservatives, 234; Home Rulers, 60. The net Liberal gain, not including six Conservative seats won by Home Rulers, is 104. Assuming that both the Scotch University seats and South Lincolnshire are won by the Con-

servatives, the new Parliament will be completed as follows:—

Liberals	352
Conservatives	238
Home Rulers	62
Total	652

This would give the Liberals a majority of fifty-two over the Conservatives and Home Rulers combined.

Though the Irish elections are now over, we have yet to learn the issue of the struggle for Cork county, where Mr. KETTLE, a nominee of Mr. PARNELL'S, is pitted against Colonel COLTHURST, who has been supported by the Roman Catholic bishop and clergy, as well as by Mr. SHAW, who runs with him. It is probable that Mr. SHAW and Mr. KETTLE have been returned. In that event, the PARNELL phalanx—"the men of action"—will number thirty-seven; the more moderate Home Rulers twenty-seven; the pure Liberals fourteen, and the Conservatives twenty-five—the new Liberator himself having been returned for Meath, Mayo, and Cork city. The serious, if not irreparable, split in the Home Rule camp will greatly strengthen the hands of the incoming Liberal Government, and enable the new Parliament to act with overwhelming authority, should Mr. PARNELL attempt to have recourse to obstruction.

One of the latest county victories is noteworthy as being not only associated with the name of GLADSTONE, but as fulfilling the prediction of a clever election squib. As already stated, two seats were on Monday wrested by the Liberals from their opponents by nearly 500 votes, the successful candidates being the great Liberal leader's eldest son, and Mr. G. W. HASTINGS, well known in connection with the Social Science Association. The defeated Conservatives were Sir R. TEMPLE, who hastened home from India to take part in the fray in East Worcestershire, and Mr. S. ALLSOPP whose fate has thus been pathetically predicted:—

There were three jolly Allsopps, who sallied forth to woo,
One came to grief at Droitwich; then there were two.

Two jolly Allsopps still for Parliament did run,
East Stafford declined Charley; then there was one.

But one jolly Allsopp would yet keep up the fun;
When East Worcester's settled him, then there'll be none.

These somewhat celebrated verses have been capped by others, apparently by the same hand, which, as it were, complete the ditty. We presume that the author is a Birmingham man, as both effusions appeared in the local *Daily Post*:—

Three stalwart Gladstones, bravely battling for the true,
The Sire led on the Scottish hosts, and quelled the bold
Buccleugh.

Two stalwart Gladstones still the trenchant sword did wield
Till Henry's brows with bays were wreathed on Worcester field.

One stalwart Gladstone, in pause from gallant fight,
Till loyal Leeds send Herbert forth, upholder of the right.
Three gallant Gladstones—a mighty sire and worthy sons,
And dear to all true English hearts while England's history runs.

It is time we began to turn our thoughts to the doomed BEACONSFIELD Cabinet, most of the members of which assembled in conclave yesterday afternoon, and are to meet again in Downing-street to-morrow, perhaps for the last time. Notwithstanding the partisan advice of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we cannot imagine that HER MAJESTY'S Ministers intend to waste the public time, and expose themselves to reproach, by meeting the new Parliament. Why invite a second condemnation? Probably other Tory papers are better informed when they announce that, soon after the arrival of the QUEEN from Germany—say, on Monday next—Lord BEACONSFIELD will proceed to Windsor to announce the immediate resignation of himself and his colleagues. At all events this *dénouement* of the General Election is sure, even if it be unwisely delayed. Parliament will meet on the 29th, and the only effect of the challenge of a formal vote would be to waste a great part of the approaching short Session.

Not only does Mr. GLADSTONE remain in strict retirement—judiciously deprecating the public welcome in London, for which his enthusiastic supporters were preparing, but the other Liberal leaders, after some informal consultations, have left the metropolis, as though not expecting an early summons to Windsor Castle, or perhaps they may be anxious to escape as long as possible from the crowd of office-seekers, who consider they have claims upon the chiefs of the party.

Before the actual downfall of the Government with which his sympathisers were naturally identified, Lord HAMPTON, in a ripe old age, has been removed from the scene of political strife. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, then a man of moderate ability, was serviceable to his party, and filled many high offices. As first Lord of the Admiralty many years ago, he made a great parade of reconstructing the British fleet, and he was a conspicuous member of Lord DERBY'S Cabinet, when a memorable incident took place, which the right hon. gentleman himself revealed to his constituents on his re-election in 1866 as Minister for War. The *Times*, in a notice of the deceased Conservative peer, thus refers to this remarkable historical episode:—

Three members of the Cabinet had unexpectedly resigned, he told his hearers, and their remaining colleagues determined at very short notice to introduce a measure of reform widely different from that which had been previously agreed upon. The time, in truth, was very short indeed. The Cabinet was only fully assembled at two o'clock; at the half-hour Lord Derby was to address a meeting of the Conservative party. "Literally," said Sir John Pakington to his constituents, "they had not half-an-hour,

they had not more than ten minutes to make up their minds as to what course the Ministry were to adopt." But the Ministry were equal to the task, and it was successfully accomplished. The Bill, which was thereafter known as the "Ten Minutes Bill," was explained the same evening by Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons, and it finally became the measure which Lord Derby described in the House of Lords as "a leap in the dark," and to his friends as a scheme for "dishing the Whigs."

Of course Prince BISMARCK has had his way. The Emperor WILLIAM has ostentatiously refused to receive his resignation, and intimates that he will never part with his indispensable Chancellor. The members of the Federal Council have eaten humble pie over the Stamp Bill which the Prince had submitted to them, and the end will be that Prussia will obtain a larger number of votes in that assembly, which is the Upper House of the German Parliament. Why Prince BISMARCK thought it necessary to tender his resignation to obtain objects which he could easily have otherwise obtained remains a mystery.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the veteran Foreign Minister of Russia for more than a generation past, is on his death-bed, where he has been visited by his Imperial master. It will be difficult to find a successor so experienced in diplomatic wiles; but we hope one will be appointed who will be less unscrupulous. It was some time since thought that Count SCHOUVALOFF would have stepped into his place, but that Minister is out of favour at the Court of St. Petersburg. The decease of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF and the advent of a Liberal Government in England may be seized upon by the CZAR as an auspicious time for inaugurating a new foreign policy, which may aim at consolidating the peace of Europe and closing the era of Russian disquietude.

CABINET MAKING.

Of course nothing has been practically decided relative to the formation of a new Administration. The present Government will not formally resign earlier, at all events, than Monday—the Queen returning to Windsor Castle on Saturday, and it is just possible that Lord Beaconsfield may, for reasons of his own, prefer to meet the new Parliament, though such decision is improbable. Earl Granville, the Marquis of Hartington, and the Whips have been in town, but have all left again. The daily papers have been good enough to make profuse suggestions to these leaders as to the distribution of offices. These speculations are, of course, fanciful, but they are not without a certain kind of interest, the subject being one that is canvassed everywhere. We, therefore, give a sample of the lubrications of our contemporaries:—

The *Times* thinks it possible that Mr. Gladstone may, like Lord John Russell and Lord Lansdowne on former occasions, become a member of a Liberal Cabinet without office, and then says:—We may suppose that Lord Granville will ask Lord Derby to share office with the party to which he has lately professed allegiance. If so, the post most suitable for his acceptance would seem to be that long ago offered him by Lord Palmerston, of Colonial Secretary. Lord Derby is, no doubt, well fitted to deal with the constitutional questions that may be expected to arise in Canada and Australia, and though he was Lord Carnarvon's colleague, their labours were sufficiently apart to enable him to approach the settlement of South African affairs *de novo*. This settlement will probably be facilitated by the fall of the Cape Ministry, which was brought into existence by something like a *coup d'état*, and has been sustained by the support of the Home Government. Among Lord Granville's more immediate associates some are predestined to particular offices. The Great Seal will, we may anticipate, be delivered anew to Lord Selborne, and it has been for some time understood that Mr. Childers has specially trained himself to become Chancellor of the Exchequer. The most important post in the new Ministry will be that of Foreign Secretary. It is, indeed, true that the holder of the seal of the Foreign Office will be always in communication with the Premier, but the responsibility of the post will demand equal strength and discretion, and Lord Hartington's recent speeches encourage the belief that he possesses these qualities in a sufficient degree for the tenure of an office which at the present time is the most responsible and difficult of all. Three posts may be mentioned which, according to usage, must be filled by Members of the House of Commons—the Home Office, the War Office, and the Admiralty—and Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Forster, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Grant Duff, and Sir Charles Dilke may be named as possible competitors for them. Sir William Harcourt would bring to the Home Office the qualifications of legal training and experience; but his activity would find larger and more useful scope at the head of one of the spending departments; while Mr. Forster might solve the water problem more successfully than Mr. Cross, and, perhaps, take up in connection with it the still greater problem of Metropolitan Government. We may anticipate that Mr. Lowe will be invited to seek the comparative calm of the Upper House, where the vivacity of his intelligence will lend a gentle excitement to the Peers without alarming their susceptibilities. Mr. Goschen has not yet recanted his views on the county suffrage, and, although this difference of opinion may not absolutely disqualify him from serving in the new Ministry, an arrangement may possibly be made for utilising his great abilities in an independent field, and the control of the second great spending department may be entrusted to one of the men who have not hitherto served within the Cabinet. Turning to the Peers, it may be assumed that Lord Northbrook might be asked to undertake the duties of Indian Secretary, while the Duke of Argyll might be content with the less laborious functions of the President of the Council. Lord Kimberley has had diplomatic experience, and, as Ambassador at Vienna or Constantinople, he would materially help the progressive solution of the Eastern Question. Sir Charles Dilke might be the Irish Secretary, if not called to a higher function; and the Cabinet might possibly be completed by the appointment of Mr. Fawcett to the Board of Trade. The remarkable elasticity of Mr. Fawcett's powers

enables him to overcome difficulties others would find insuperable, but it is obvious that the number of posts he could fill must be extremely limited.

The *Daily News* says:—If Mr. Gladstone enters the Government he cannot hold any subordinate office. He may either be Prime Minister leading the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, or he may, if he desires comparative rest, consent to take a seat in the Cabinet without holding any office at all. This position does not imply subordination. It would simply indicate on Mr. Gladstone's part a desire for comparative rest and leisure, an unwillingness to engage in the details of administrative and Parliamentary work, with a readiness to deliberate with Ministers on the gravest questions of policy, and to give them his assistance in debate upon great emergencies. If Mr. Gladstone desires to take an active and constant part in Ministerial councils and Parliamentary business, nothing can prevent his being the foremost man in the Cabinet and in the House of Commons; and being the Prime Minister in fact and in power, he ought to be so in name and responsibility. Apart from the respect due to his services and rank, this consideration is a sufficient answer to the suggestion that he should take an important but secondary post in the Government, such as that of Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Granville or Lord Hartington. To sum up: Mr. Gladstone must either be head of the Government or simply its adviser in the Cabinet. He cannot remain outside of it without the greatest embarrassment both to himself and to it; he cannot take a subordinate office in it. The decision rests with Mr. Gladstone; and the settlement of it must depend on his own inclination and sense of what is right, on his scheme of life and his plans for the future.

In another separate paper the *Daily News* goes more into detailed speculation. Our contemporary assumes that if Earl Granville becomes Prime Minister Lord Kimberley will probably be appointed Foreign Secretary. But the *Daily News* will regret if some arrangement cannot be made which will assign that important position to Lord Hartington. The appointment would be a manifesto to Europe, reassuring States and Courts which ought to be reassured, and convincing the politicians of adventure, who reckon on a weak and wavering policy which will leave England an instrument in their hands, that a firm and vigorous tone will be maintained, and an unhesitating course pursued. Lord Hartington's appointment would be an emphatic answer to some doubts which have been expressed and to some questions which have been raised. The difficulty, of course, is that the functions of Leader of the House of Commons are incompatible with the work of a heavy department. The Chancellorship of the Exchequer, which is largely relieved by Treasury arrangements from official work, is almost the only great office of State which leaves its occupant freedom for the responsible and incessant labour of Ministerial leadership. This, no doubt, is one of the principal reasons why, of late years, when the Prime Minister has been in the Lords, the Chancellorship of the Exchequer has been held by the Ministerial Leader in the Commons. One advantage of Mr. Gladstone's acceptance of the Premiership would be that it would make the appointment of Lord Hartington as Foreign Minister practicable. If Lord Hartington is to be Leader in the Commons, and not Foreign Secretary, it might be desirable that he should hold some unburdensome office, such as that of Lord President of the Council or that of Lord Privy Seal. That opinion of experts and officials which points to Lord Kimberley as Foreign Secretary, designates—and we dare say with equally good reason—Mr. Childers as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Goschen would fill the post better, perhaps, than any one else; but the County Franchise Question may interpose, or it may be thought desirable that he should return to his old office at the Admiralty. Next to the posts of Foreign Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer, the appointment of a Home Secretary is perhaps more vital to the prosperity and popularity of a Government than any other. The post is a difficult one to fill; its duties require a very special kind of knowledge and experience, and there is no reason to think that either Sir William Harcourt or Mr. Forster, whose names have been thrown out in a random fashion, has the slightest inclination for it, or would willingly accept it. Mr. Whitbread would be an admirable Home Secretary, if he saw his way to taking office. Lord Derby's name is upon the lips of some people; but Lord Derby is in the Lords, and it is not certain that he is yet prepared to enter a Liberal Cabinet. He is not so specially marked out for the place as to make it desirable to depart on his account from the usage of nearly half a century—a usage based on considerations of Parliamentary and public convenience. Since the creation of the Local Government Board, the Home Secretary has been more a minister of Justice than a minister of the Interior. He is practically the High Court of Appeal in criminal matters, and magisterial questions are among those with which he has to deal. Perhaps, in these circumstances, it might be found desirable and practicable to detach Sir Henry James from the practice of his profession, and to induce him to give up his claims to the office of Attorney-General for that of Home Secretary. Lord Selborne will no doubt become once more Lord Chancellor. It is not probable that Lord Cardwell will desire to resume his place at the War Office, or the Duke of Argyll to take Indian affairs under his control. Lord Northbrook's experience as Viceroy of India, and as formerly Under-Secretary for War, and his administrative and financial ability, would qualify him for either of these posts. Mr. Fawcett has done a service to India in creating an English public opinion about it, and forcing or leading the action of Government, which few private Members have equalled. He is fairly entitled to a Cabinet office. But he is, perhaps, too much committed to views to be a desirable Indian Secretary. Mr. Forster or Mr. Goschen would have many of the qualifications for the India Office—Mr. Forster those of a man who has a strong sense at once of the greatness of England and her mission and duties in the East, especially in regard to the protection and elevation of native races; Mr. Goschen as an accomplished financier at a time when Indian policy largely depends on Indian revenue. The position which Sir William Harcourt has gained in Parliament and in the councils of his party gives him a claim to a high State office, and the Secretarship for the Colonies might possibly be assigned him. Sir Charles Dilke has a well-known taste for matters nautical; he is almost more of a seaman than of a landsman, and his mastery of detail would find scope at the Admiralty, which, high though this office is, is not beyond his claims.

Besides the great offices of State which we have enumerated, there are other posts of high importance, with some of which a seat in the Cabinet is usually associated. The Board of Trade, the Post Office, the Irish Secretaryship, the Local

Government Board, the Commissionership of Works, and the Vice-Presidency of the Council of Education suggest various names, more numerous, unfortunately, than the offices to be disposed of. Mr. Fawcett's large economic knowledge, and what is more important, his keen and practical economic sense, would find ample scope at the Local Government Board or the Board of Trade. Mr. Chamberlain is perhaps too closely identified with certain theories of the relations of local to central administration for the former office, but his capacity for business would enable him to do sound work at the latter, where also Mr. Baxter, Mr. Lefevre, and Mr. Dodson would find themselves at home. Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice or Mr. Grant Duff would be a very capable Vice-President of the Council of Education; and Dr. Lyon Playfair would be able to do good work if he returned to the Post Office, or became Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. Mr. Adam may perhaps return to the office of First Commissioner of Works, which he filled in the closing days of Mr. Gladstone's Administration; or, if he cannot be spared as Whip, Mr. Otway would probably occupy the post with efficiency. In the Post Office, or at his old office at the Local Government Board, Mr. Stansfeld's business capacity would be of use.

The Secretaryship of the Treasury, the most important office out of the Cabinet, would suit Mr. Courtney's capacity. Mr. Mundella would be a business-like Secretary of the Admiralty. Mr. Cartwright's knowledge of foreign languages and countries, and of the commercial aspect of international politics, gives him unusual qualifications for the Under-Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Hibbert, or Mr. Arthur Peel, would make a good Under-Secretary for the Home Department; and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman is well fitted for similar functions at the War Office. If the principal Secretaryship for India is filled by a member of the House of Commons, there is no lack of promising young peers for the Under-Secretaryship, or Mr. Trevyan might occupy it with great personal and hereditary fitness. Mr. Bright may, perhaps, be induced to enter the Cabinet once more as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a post which would enable him, without undertaking administrative work, to give the benefit of his advice and eloquence to the Government. The impression that Mr. Lowe will receive a peerage, is probably rather due to the feeling that Mr. Lowe is a difficult person, either to take into the Cabinet or to leave out of it, and to the conviction that an infusion of new blood is needed, than to any special sense of suitability. The Duke of Argyll may be disposed to put his masculine and energetic eloquence at the disposal of the Government in some office not involving the labour of a great department. Younger peers, Lord Rosebery, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Camperdown, Lord Morley, and Lord Dunraven, will probably find places—the two former in the Cabinet, unless one or other of them goes to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant, and the others in offices of more or less importance. The names of Mr. Farrer Herschell, Mr. Horace Davey, Mr. Watkin Williams, Mr. Osborne Morgan, and Mr. Chitty, with others, will present rather an embarrassment of riches when the law officers of the Crown have to be appointed. In Scotland, Mr. John McLaren's professional claims to the office of Lord Advocate are reinforced by the political services which his family have rendered to the Liberal party during many years. Lord O'Hagan may resume the Irish Chancellorship. These, however, are only opinions more or less probable; speculations with which expectation amuses itself. They are alternative suggestions, to all of which effect cannot be given.

ECCLESIASTICAL MISCELLANY.

ST. JOHN'S, EGREMONT.—In the Consistorial Court of Chester, on Thursday morning, a case which has attracted considerable attention at Liverpool and Birkenhead was heard. A month ago the Rev. William Ewan Bull Gunn (till lately a Presbyterian minister at Liverpool), who has just been appointed by the Bishop of Chester to the vicarage of St. John, Egremont, applied for a faculty to rearrange the interior of that church. A large number of seatholders and parishioners opposed the application, and threatened if it were granted to secede in a body from the Church and become Nonconformists. The Chancellor, at their request, adjourned the case till Thursday, that they might be represented by proctors. The Archdeacon of Chester presided, as the Chancellor was one of the trustees of the chapel; Mr. Fletcher appeared on behalf of Mr. Gunn and one of his warders, and Mr. Powell for a seatholder. The Court held that no one had a right to appear but the trustees, as it was a private chapel built under an Act of Parliament in 1831, and therefore Mr. Powell retired. After hearing evidence, the Court granted the faculty for removing the galleries, reseating the church, and removing the chancel from the west end to the east end of the church, subject to the rights of the trustees, who approved of the application.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. LIVINGSTONE.—At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on Monday evening at the theatre of the London University, Sir Henry Barkly, vice-president, in the chair, a paper was read by the Rev. Chauncy Maples, of the Universities Mission, the subject of which was "Masasi and the Rovuma District in East Africa." Describing a journey he took in November, 1877, to the Rovuma valley and the Makoude, Mr. Maples paid the following tribute to Dr. Livingstone:—"While staying with Matola I was told there was a man who specially wanted to see his English visitors, because he had known something of a white man in old days, and if we were at all like him he should like to make our acquaintance. I desired that he might be presented to us. Forthwith he came, a pompous old man, who spoke in a dignified manner, and who had evidently some information to communicate. Over his right shoulder there hung an old coat, mouldy, partially eaten away, but still to be recognised as of decidedly English make and material. 'Whose was it?' I thought, as he began with much mystery to tell of a white man who ten years ago had travelled with him to Matakia's town, a white man, he said, whom to have once seen and talked with was to remember for ever—a white man who treated black men as his brothers, and whose memory would be cherished all along that Rovuma Valley after we were all dead and gone. Then he described him—a short man with a bushy moustache and keen, piercing eye, whose words were always gentle, and whose manners were always kind; whom as a leader it was a privilege to follow, and who knew the way to the hearts of all men. This was the description this African savage (as men speak) gave of Dr. Livingstone. Then he showed me the coat; it was ragged now, he knew, but he had kept it those ten years in memory of the giver, from whom it had been a legacy when they parted at

Matakia's. To no one but an Englishman would he part with it, but he let me have it as one of Livingstone's brothers (he said), and it now lies in the museum at Charterhouse School, a precious relic of one whose heart bled for Africa, and whose life was laid down in efforts for her redemption."

CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE CHINESE.—In Australia and California the Chinese bear the character of a money-loving people. They will do anything to scrape a few pence together; and what they get they keep. It is very striking, in view of this, to read the effects which seem to be produced upon them by the preaching of the Gospel. Mr. Butler, an American missionary, writing from Ningpo, tells that of the eleven churches which form the Chinese Presbytery to which he belongs, five support their own ministers. If Christians in America, he says, gave at a like ratio with the native Christians of that region, all the missionary boards would have more money than they would know what to do with. Three of the churches referred to do also some mission work among the heathen around them. They have opened chapels in the neighbouring towns, and send systematically members of their own to preach in them. One of the number, besides, has established a day school of a high order, which is open to all who will pay the fees. The school, which has a Christian teacher, is already self-supporting.—*Christian Monthly*, April.

SUNDAY CLOSING.—The recently issued details of Inland Revenue for the financial year 1878-79 show that in Ireland no fewer than 6,048 of the licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors for consumption on the premises were six-day licences. In England, with four or five times the population (nearer five than four), 6,866 of the licences were six-day. The total number of six-day and early-closing licences (added together) was but 8,038 in England with more than twenty-five million people; but was 8,692 in Ireland with less than five and a-half millions of population.

LEOMINSTER.—The following are extracts from a letter to the Hereford local papers from Mr. Alderman Southall, President of the Leominster Liberal Association:—"The result of this election has been a surprise to many persons who are unacquainted with the circumstances by which the Tory victory has been achieved. That a majority of 85 for Mr. Blake in 1876 should have become a majority of 103 for his opponent in 1880 is a fact which requires explanation. How has this been accomplished? Something must, no doubt, be fairly conceded to the greater personal popularity of the opposing candidate on the present as compared with the former occasion; something, too, to that love of change which is innate in the human breast, and which exerts its influence on nation as well as on constituencies and individuals. The Tories, however, knew well that these influences alone would not in any case materially diminish the majority for Mr. Blake. Other means must be used. They determined to win the election even at the risk of the disenfranchisement of the borough. The most reckless bribery was resorted to; money and promises of all kinds were scattered on every side. There was wholesale treating; public-houses thrown open night after night when Tory gentlemen (!) paid for the drink and harangued the boozing crowds who followed them. And last, perhaps, worst of all, there was coercion. Many honest electors were compelled by threats of every kind—loss of custom, loss of employment, loss of favours, to promise to give their votes against their opinions, their feelings, and their consciences. On the polling day the scenes were disgraceful in the extreme. Gangs of drunken roughs, hired for the occasion, wearing blue ribbons, paraded the streets, yelling, hooting, and insulting every man supposed to be a Liberal, and tearing down the garlands with the yellow colours. No provocation was given to them, but police and magistrates stood by sanctioning and encouraging the proceedings without any attempt to check them. 'B——y Blankin, he's the man,' is only a mild specimen of the language freely used. In the course of the afternoon and night many windows of the Liberal Committee-rooms and others were smashed, stones being thrown in to the imminent danger of the inmates. Next morning, however, the Tories wisely sent glaziers round to repair the damage done. The result of the poll does not represent the opinions of the electors. Leominster has been, and now is, a Liberal borough, but on this occasion its voice has been completely crushed by the main force of money, drink, intimidation, and blackguardism. Whether it retain a separate political existence or not, such proceedings will certainly recoil on those who have been guilty of promoting and devising them." Mr. Southall says, in conclusion, that in every quality which constitutes a gentleman, in kindness, forbearance, courtesy, and honesty, Mr. Blake has shown himself vastly the superior of those who have so steadily and gratuitously vilified him. In the House of Commons, in London, in other towns, everywhere he has met with an appreciation which has been denied him by most of his political adversaries in Leominster. It is stated that Mr. James Rankin, of Bryngwyn, the newly-elected M.P. for Leominster, is dangerously ill at his residence near Hereford.

The following amusing correspondence has taken place in regard to the South Lincolnshire election. Mr. Charles Sharpe, the Liberal candidate, received the following letter from the Rev. G. Potchett:—

Mr. Potchett has received an address "To the Independent Electors of South Lincolnshire," accompanied with a request of vote and interest, from a "Mr. Charles Sharpe," of Sleaford. If it is the same Mr. Sharpe who keeps a garden-seed shop in Grantham, Mr. Potchett hopes that a vast majority of the electors will mark their disapprobation of such arrogant and intense presumption.

Denton, Grantham, April 1.

Mr. Potchett received the following reply:—

Sleaford, April 3, 1880.
Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., and I have the honour to inform you that I am the proprietor of the garden-seed shop at Grantham, and that I have the presumption to aspire to sit in the same House with the proprietor of the bookstall at Grantham Station.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES SHARPE.

Mr. H. C. Evans Williams, of Brinterion Ehayader, has issued his address to the electors of the Radnor Boroughs, in which, after explaining his views, he reminds them that he had been selected by the Liberal Committee to succeed the Marquis of Hartington as the candidate of the party should the Liberal leader be elected in North-East-Lancashire. Captain Cecil Lufton Otway has issued an address seeking election as a Moderate Conservative.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

THE following Members have been returned to the House of Commons. The names of the new representatives are printed in italics, and an asterisk (*) is prefixed to the names of those gentlemen who sat for different constituencies in the last Parliament:

	L. C.
Abingdon	Mr. J. C. Clarke ... 1 —
Andover	Mr. F. W. Burton ... 1 —
Anglesey	Mr. R. Davies ... 1 —
Ashton-under-Lyne	<i>Mr. Hugh Mason</i> ... 1 —
Aylesbury	Sir N. de Rothschild ... 1 —
Banbury	Mr. G. Russell ... 1 —
Barnstaple	Mr. B. Samuelson ... 1 —
Sir R. W. Carden... 1 —	Sir Visc. Lytton ... 1 —
Bath.....	Sir A. D. Hayter ... 1 —
Mr. E. Wedderburn ... 1 —	
Beaumaris	Mr. M. Lloyd, Q.C. ... 1 —
Bedford	Mr. S. Whitbread ... 1 —
Mr. Chas. Magniac ... 1 —	
Bedfordshire	Mr. J. Howard ... 1 —
Marq. of Tavistock ... 1 —	
Berkshire	Lt.-Col. L. Lindsay ... 1 —
Mr. P. Wroughton ... 1 —	
Berwick	Mr. Walter ... 1 —
Sir D. Marjoribanks ... 1 —	
Hon. Henry Strutt ... 1 —	
Bewdley	Mr. C. Harrison ... 1 —
Birkenhead	Mr. McIver ... 1 —
Birmingham	Rt. Hon. J. Bright ... 1 —
Mr. P. H. Muntz ... 1 —	
Mr. J. Chamberlain ... 1 —	
Blackburn	Mr. W. L. Briggs ... 1 —
Mr. W. Coddington ... 1 —	
Bodmin	Hon. E. F. L. Gower ... 1 —
Bolton	Mr. J. K. Cross ... 1 —
Mr. Thomasson ... 1 —	
Boston	Mr. Garfit ... 1 —
Mr. W. J. Ingram ... 1 —	
Bradford	Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster ... 1 —
Mr. A. Illingworth ... 1 —	
Brecon	Mr. Cyril Flower ... 1 —
Brecknockshire	Mr. W. F. Maitland ... 1 —
Bridgnorth	Mr. W. H. Foster ... 1 —
Bridport	Mr. Warton ... 1 —
Mr. Holland ... 1 —	
Brighton	Mr. Marriott ... 1 —
Mr. S. Morley ... 1 —	
Bristol	Mr. Lewis Fry ... 1 —
Sir Harry Verney ... 1 —	
Buckingham	Sir R. B. Harvey ... 1 —
Hon. T. R. Fremantle ... 1 —	
Hon. R. Carington ... 1 —	
Burnley	Mr. Peter Rylands ... 1 —
Bury (Lancashire)	Mr. R. N. Phillips ... 1 —
Bury S. Edmund's	Mr. J. A. Hardcastle ... 1 —
Calne	Mr. E. Greene ... 1 —
Cambridge	Ld. E. Fitzmaurice ... 1 —
Mr. William Fowler ... 1 —	
Mr. H. Shield ... 1 —	
Cambridgeshire	Rt. Hon. H. Brand ... 1 —
Mr. H. Rodwell ... 1 —	
Mr. Edward Hicks ... 1 —	
Camb. University	Rt. Hon. S. Walpole ... 1 —
Mr. A. J. B. B. Hope ... 1 —	
Canterbury	Hon. A. E. G. Hardy ... 1 —
Colonel Laurie ... 1 —	
Cardiff	*Mr. E. J. Reed ... 1 —
Cardigan Dis.	Mr. D. Davies ... 1 —
Cardiganshire	Mr. L. P. Pugh ... 1 —
Carlisle	Mr. R. Ferguson ... 1 —
Sir Wilfrid Lawson ... 1 —	
Carmarthen Boros	Mr. B. T. Williams ... 1 —
Carmarthenshire	Mr. W. Powell ... 1 —
Carnarvon Boros	Mr. W. B. Hughes ... 1 —
Viscount Emlyn ... 1 —	
Carnarvonshire	*Mr. W. Watkins ... 1 —
Chatham	Mr. John E. Gorst ... 1 —
Chelsea	Sir C. W. Dilke ... 1 —
Mr. J. B. Firth ... 1 —	
Cheltenham	Baron de Ferrieres ... 1 —
Cheshire (East)	Mr. W. C. Brooks ... 1 —
Mr. W. J. Legh ... 1 —	
Cheshire (Mid)	Hon. W. Egerton ... 1 —
Mr. Warburton ... 1 —	
Cheshire (West)	Sir P. Egerton ... 1 —
Hon. F. Tollemache ... 1 —	
Chester	Rt. Hon. J. G. Dodson ... 1 —
Hon. Beilby Lawley ... 1 —	
Chichester	Lord H. Lennox ... 1 —
Chippenham	Mr. Goldney ... 1 —
Christchurch	Mr. H. Davey, Q.C. ... 1 —
Cirencester	Mr. T. W. C. Master ... 1 —
Clitheroe	Mr. Fort ... 1 —
Cockermouth	Mr. Edward Waugh ... 1 —
Colchester	Mr. Causton ... 1 —
Mr. Willis, Q.C. ... 1 —	
Cornwall (East)	Hon. T. Robertes ... 1 —
Mr. Borlase ... 1 —	
Cornwall (West)	Sir John St. Aubyn ... 1 —
Mr. A. P. Vivian ... 1 —	
Coventry	Sir H. Jackson ... 1 —
Mr. W. H. Wills ... 1 —	
Cricklade	Mr. R. Egerton ... 1 —
Prof. Maskelyne ... 1 —	
Sir Daniel Gooch ... 1 —	
Cumberland (E.)	Sir R. Musgrave ... 1 —
Cumberland (W.)	Mr. E. S. Howard ... 1 —
Mr. D. Ainsworth ... 1 —	
Hon. P. Wyndham ... 1 —	
Darlington	Mr. Fry ... 1 —
Denbigh District	Sir R. Cunliffe ... 1 —
Denbighshire	Sir W. W. Wynn ... 1 —
Derby	Mr. O. Morgan ... 1 —
Mr. M. T. Bass ... 1 —	
Mr. Saml. Plimsoll ... 1 —	
Derbyshire (East)	Mr. A. Barnes ... 1 —
Admiral Egerton ... 1 —	
Derbyshire (N)	Lord E. Cavendish ... 1 —
Mr. J. F. Cheetam ... 1 —	
Derbyshire (S)	Mr. T. W. Evans ... 1 —
Sir Henry Wilmot ... 1 —	

	L. C.		L. C.		L. C.
Devizes	Sir Thos. Bateson ... 1 —	Leicestershire (N.)	Lord J. Manners ... 1 —	Sandwich	Rt. Hon. Knatchbull-Hugessen ... 1 —
Devon (East)	Sir J. Kennaway ... 1 —	Leicestershire (S.)	Col. E. S. Burnaby ... 1 —	Mr. H. A. Brassey ... 1 —	
Lieut.-Col. Walrond ... 1 —			Mr. T. Paget ... 1 —	Sir H. Johnstone ... 1 —	
Devon (North)	Right Hon. Sir S. Northcote ... 1 —	Leominster	Mr. A. Pell ... 1 —	Mr. W. S. Caine ... 1 —	
Sir T. D. Acland ... 1 —		Lewes	Mr. Rankine ... 1 —	Capt. S. Carr-Glyn ... 1 —	
Sir Massey Lopes ... 1 —		Lichfield	Mr. Christie ... 1 —	Mr. A. J. Mundella ... 1 —	
Mr. C. Garnier ... 1 —		Lincoln	Colonel Dyott ... 1 —	Mr. Stuart Wortley ... 1 —	
Mr. Puleston ... 1 —		Lincoln (Mid) ...	Mr. C. Seely ... 1 —	Mr. J. C. Stevenson ... 1 —	
Captain Price ... 1 —		Lincolnshire (N.)	Mr. Hinde Palmer ... 1 —	Sir W. Burrell ... 1 —	
Mr. Serjt. Simon ... 1 —		Liskeard	Mr. Henry Chaplin ... 1 —	Mr. Loder ... 1 —	
Mr. W. E. Brymer ... 1 —		Liverpool	Hon. E. Stanhope ... 1 —	Mr. Cotes ... 1 —	
Mr. John Floyer ... 1 —		London City	Mr. Laycock ... 1 —	Mr. Robertson ... 1 —	
Hon. W. Portman ... 1 —		London University	Mr. R. Winn ... 1 —	Viscount Newport ... 1 —	
Col. E. S. Digby ... 1 —		Ludlow	Mr. L. Courtney ... 1 —	Mr. S. Leighton ... 1 —	
Mr. Freshfield ... 1 —		Macclesfield	Right Hon. Visct. Sandon ... 1 —	Sir B. Leighton ... 1 —	
Major Dickson ... 1 —		Maidstone	Mr. E. Whitley ... 1 —	Lieut.-Col. Severne ... 1 —	
Mr. John Corbett ... 1 —		Maldon	Lord Ramsay ... 1 —	Sir P. W. Miles ... 1 —	
Mr. H. B. Sheridan ... 1 —		Malnesbury	Alderman Cotton ... 1 —	Lord Brooke ... 1 —	
Mr. Thompson ... 1 —		Malton	Alderman Fowler ... 1 —	Major V. Lee ... 1 —	
Mr. F. Herschell ... 1 —		Manchester	Rt. Hon. J. Hubbard ... 1 —	Mr. F. Bisset ... 1 —	
Colonel J. Joycey ... 1 —		Middlesex	Ald. W. Lawrence ... 1 —	Mr. R. H. Paget ... 1 —	
Mr. C. Palmer ... 1 —		Monmouth Dis. ...	Rt. Hon. R. Lowe ... 1 —	Mr. Gore-Langton ... 1 —	
Mr. J. W. Pease ... 1 —		Montgomery Dis. ...	Col. Windsor Clive ... 1 —	Mr. Lee ... 1 —	
Mr. J. Round ... 1 —		Montgomeryshire	Col. E. H. Kennard ... 1 —	Mr. Butt ... 1 —	
Col. R. Baring ... 1 —		Merionethshire	Mr. Brocklehurst ... 1 —	Mr. A. Cohen, Q.C. ... 1 —	
Colonel Makins ... 1 —		Merthyr Tydfil ...	Mr. D. Chadwick ... 1 —	Professor T. Rogers ... 1 —	
Sir H. S. Ibbetson ... 1 —		Newark	Mr. Ross ... 1 —	Mr. M'Laren ... 1 —	
Lord E. Cecil ... 1 —		N'castle - on - Tyne	Mr. Courtauld ... 1 —	Mr. Macdonald ... 1 —	
Mr. D. R. Ratclif ... 1 —		N'castle-ur-Lyme	Mr. W. Powell ... 1 —	Mr. M. A. Bass ... 1 —	
Mr. Johnson ... 1 —		Midhurst	Hon. C. Fitzwilliam ... 1 —	Mr. H. Wiggin ... 1 —	
Mr. H. Northcote ... 1 —		Middlesbrough	Mr. Slagg ... 1 —	Staffordshire (N.) ...	
Mr. Bartlett ... 1 —		Monmouthshire	Mr. Jacob Bright ... 1 —	Mr. W. Y. Craig ... 1 —	
Mr. D. J. Jenkins ... 1 —		Montgomeryshire	Mr. Hugh Birley ... 1 —	Mr. H. T. Davenport ... 1 —	
Mr. R. R. Brett ... 1 —		Morpeth	Lord Chas. Bruce ... 1 —	Mr. A. S. Hill ... 1 —	
Sir Andrew Lusk ... 1 —		Newark ...	Saiybridge	Mr. F. Monckton ... 1 —	
Mr. M'C. Torrens ... 1 —		Nottingham	Stamford	Mr. Summers ... 1 —	
Mr. John Roberts ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire	St. Ives	Mr. Bussard ... 1 —	
Lord R. Grosvenor ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (N.)	Stockport	Sir Charles Reed ... 1 —	
Mr. H. B. Samuelson ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. S. Holland ... 1 —	Mr. Pennington ... 1 —	
Mr. W. H. James ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. H. Richard ... 1 —	Mr. Hopwood ... 1 —	
Mr. C. R. M. Talbot ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. C. James ... 1 —	Mr. Joseph Dodds ... 1 —	
Mr. H. Vivian ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Lord G. Hamilton ... 1 —	Mr. Woodall ... 1 —	
Mr. Robinson ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. O. E. Coope ... 1 —	Mr. Broadhurst ... 1 —	
Mr. C. J. Monk ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. Hudson ... 1 —	Mr. Stanton ... 1 —	
Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. W. S. Allen ... 1 —	Mr. R. R. Brand ... 1 —	
Mr. R. Yorke ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. C. C. Clifford ... 1 —	Lord Rendlesham ... 1 —	
Colonel Kingscote ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Sir Edmund Lacon ... 1 —	Colonel Barne ... 1 —	
Lord Moreton ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. E. Birkbeck ... 1 —	Mr. T. Thornhill ... 1 —	
Mr. John Mellor ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. R. Buxton ... 1 —	Mr. Biddell ... 1 —	
Mr. C. S. Roundell ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. R. T. Gardon ... 1 —	Col. E. T. Gourley ... 1 —	
Mr. T. Bevan ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. Earp ... 1 —	Sir H. Havelock ... 1 —	
Col. Owen Williams ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. Nicholson ... 1 —	Mr. Grantham ... 1 —	
Mr. T. W. Boord ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. Joseph Cowen ... 1 —	Mr. Watney ... 1 —	
Baron H. de Worms ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. Ashton Dilke ... 1 —	Sir H. W. Peel ... 1 —	
Mr. Heneage ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. Hudson ... 1 —	Sir J. T. Lawrence ... 1 —	
Mr. Denzil Onslow ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. W. S. Allen ... 1 —	Rt. Hon. G. Cubitt ... 1 —	
Mr. H. Fawcett ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. C. C. Clifford ... 1 —	Hon. St. J. Brodrick ... 1 —	
Mr. John Holms ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Sir Edmund Lacon ... 1 —	Mr. Gregory ... 1 —	
Rt. Hon. J. Stansfeld ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. E. Birkbeck ... 1 —	Mr. M. D. Scott ... 1 —	
Mr. Hutchinson ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. R. Buxton ... 1 —	Earl of March ... 1 —	
Rt. Hon. G. Schlater-Booth ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. R. T. Gardon ... 1 —	Sir W. Barttelot ... 1 —	
Mr. W. Beach ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. G. Storey ... 1 —	Mr. Dillwyn ... 1 —	
Lord Henry Scott ... 1 —		Nottinghamshire (S.)	Mr. T. Hildyard ... 1 —	Mr. Hammar Bass ... 1 —	
Mr. F. Compton ... 1 —					

	L. C.
Yorks. (N. Riding)	Viscount Helmsley — 1
	Mr. Millbank 1 —
Yors. (W. Riding, E. Div.)	Sir J. W. Ramsden 1 —
	Sir A. Fairbairn ... 1 —
Yorkshire (W. R., S. Div.)	Hon. W. Fitzwilliam 1 —
	Mr. W. H. Leathem 1 —
SCOTLAND.	
Aberdeen City	Mr. Webster 1 —
Aberdeenshire(E)	Sir Alex. Gordon... 1 —
Aberdeenshire(W)	Dr. Farquharson ... 1 —
Argyllshire	Lord C. Campbell 1 —
Ayr District	Mr. R. Campbell ... 1 —
Ayrshire (North)	Mr. Cochrane Patrick — 1
Ayrshire (South)	Colonel Alexander 1 —
Banffshire	Mr. Robert W. Duff 1 —
Berwickshire	Mr. E. Marjoribanks 1 —
Buteshire	Mr. T. Russell 1 —
Caithness-shire	Sir Tol. Sinclair... 1 —
Clackmannan and Kinross	Rt. Hon. W. P. Adam 1 —
Dumbartonshire	Mr. A. Orr Ewing — 1
Dumfries Burghs	Sir Ernest Noel... 1 —
Dumfriesshire	Mr. R. Jardine ... 1 —
Dundee	Mr. Armitstead ... 1 —
Edinburgh	Mr. F. Henderson 1 —
	Mr. M' Laren 1 —
	Mr. James Cowan 1 —
Elgin District	Mr. Grant Duff... 1 —
Elgin and Nairn	Sir G. Macpherson Grant 1 —
Falkirk District	Mr. J. Ramsay ... 1 —
Fifeshire	Hon. R. P. Bruce 1 —
Forfarshire City.	Mr. J. W. Barclay 1 —
Glasgow	Mr. G. Anderson... 1 —
	Dr. Cameron 1 —
	Mr. Middleton ... 1 —
Greenock	Mr. James Stewart 1 —
Halldington Dist.	Sir D. Wedderburn 1 —
Haddingtonshire	Lord Elcho 1 —
Hawick District.	Mr. G. O. Trevelyan 1 —
Inverness-shire	Mr. W. D. Cameron 1 —
Inverness Burghs	Mr. C. Mackintosh 1 —
Kilmarnock Dist.	Mr. J. D. Peddie ... 1 —
Kincardineshire	Sir George Balfour 1 —
Kirkcaldy Dist.	Sir G. Campbell ... 1 —
Kirkcudbright	Cpt. Heron Maxwell 1 —
Lanarkshire (N.)	Sir E. Colebrooke.. 1 —
Lanarkshire (S.)	Major Hamilton ... 1 —
Leith Burghs	Mr. Andrew Grant 1 —
Linlithgowshire	Mr. P. M'Lagan 1 —
Middlelothian	* Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone 1 —
Montrose Burghs	Rt. Hon. W. Baxter 1 —
Paisley	Mr. W. Holms ... 1 —
Peebles & Selkirk	* Mr. C. Tennant ... 1 —
Perth	Mr. C. S. Parker... 1 —
Perthshire	Mr. Donald Currie 1 —
Renfrewshire	Colonel Mure 1 —
Ross and Cromarty	Mr. A. Matheson... 1 —
Roxburghshire	Hon. A. D. Elliot ... 1 —
St. Andrew's Dis.	Mr. Williamson ... 1 —
Stirling District	Mr. C. Bannerman 1 —
Stirlingshire	Mr. J. C. Bolton ... 1 —
Sutherlandshire	Marquis of Stafford 1 —
Wick Burghs	Mr. John Pender 1 —
Wigtown District	Mr. J. M'Laren ... 1 —
Wigtownshire	Sir Robt. Maxwell... 1 —
IRELAND.	
Antrim County	Mr. J. Chaine 1 —
	Mr. Macnaughten... 1 —
Armagh City	Captain Beresford 1 —
Armagh County	Mr. J. Richardson 1 —
Athlone	Mr. M. C. Close ... 1 —
Bandon	Sir J. Ennis 1 —
Belfast	Capt. P. Bernard ... 1 —
	Mr. William Ewart 1 —
	Mr. James P. Corry 1 —
Carlow Borough	Mr. Dawson 1 —
Carlow County	* Mr. E. D. Gray ... 1 —
Carrickfergus	Mr. Thomas Greer ... 1 —
Cavan County	Mr. C. J. Fay 1 —
Clare County	Mr. J. G. Biggar 1 —
	The O'Gorman Mahon 1 —
Clonmel	Captain O'Shean... 1 —
Coleraine	Mr. Arthur Moore 1 —
Cork City	Sir Hervey Bruce ... 1 —
Donegal	Mr. J. Daly 1 —
Downpatrick	* Mr. C. S. Parnell 1 —
Down County	Mr. T. Lea 1 —
Drogheda	Mr. Kinnear 1 —
Dublin University	Mr. Mulholland ... 1 —
Dublin City	Lord A. Hill 1 —
Dublin County	Vic. Castlereagh 1 —
Dundalk	Mr. B. Whitworth 1 —
Dungannon	Rt. Hon. E. Gibson — 1
Dungarvan	Right Hon. D. Plunket 1 —
Ennis	Mr. M. Brooks ... 1 —
Enniskillen	Dr. Lyons 1 —
Fermanagh	Rt. Hon. Col. Taylor — 1
Galway Borough	Mr. I. T. Hamilton ... 1 —
Galway County	Mr. C. Russell, Q.C. 1 —
Kerry County	Mr. R. P. Blenner- hassett 1 —
Kildare	Sir R. Blenner- hassett 1 —
Kilkenny	Mr. C. H. Melton 1 —
Kilkenny County	Mr. Leahy 1 —
King's County	Mr. Smithwick ... 1 —
	Mr. M. Maryn ... 1 —
	Mr. P. Martin ... 1 —
	Sir P. O. Brien ... 1 —
	Mr. B. C. Molloy ... 1 —
	CONSERVATIVE GAINS.
	Bandon 1 —
	Barnstaple 1 —
	Bridport 1 —
	Carrickfergus ... 1 —
	Coleraine 1 —
	Cumberland, E ... 1 —
	Greenwich 1 —
	Hants, S 1 —
	Hastings 1 —
	Helston 1 —
	Horsham 1 —
	Leitrim 1 —
	Total 23

THE BALA COLLEGE CONTROVERSY.

Reference to S. Morley, Esq., M.P., H. Wright, Esq., J.P., H. Spicer, Esq., Rev. John Kennedy, D.D., and Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, B.A.

REPORT BY THE REFEREES.

In the end of December of last year the Executive Committee of the Bala College, through the Rev. Dr. Rees, of Swansea, requested the following gentlemen—S. Morley, Esq., M.P., H. Wright, Esq., J.P., H. Spicer, Esq., Rev. Dr. Kennedy, and Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A.—“to inquire into the painful controversy which had for some time divided the friends of Bala College, and to give their opinion and advice on the subject.”

These gentlemen met in the beginning of January, and deeming it of great importance that those who were opposed to the Executive Committee should become parties to the reference, or at least give evidence on the subject, resolved to open communication with them at once. This they did on January 13, in a letter which will be found appended. They asked the Rev. M. D. Jones whether he and his friends would consent to regard them as advisers on the questions at issue, or would nominate two or three other gentlemen to act with them, or at least, would lay before them, either by personal deputation or in writing, such statements as would enable them to understand the case.

We, the gentlemen named above, deem it due to ourselves to forward to those who asked our intervention a copy of the correspondence which followed, and which left us, much to our regret, without the aid which we might have derived from the personal representations of those who are opposed to the Executive Committee. We did everything in our power to secure the presence of both parties. And we cannot allow that there is any validity in the ground taken by the Rev. M. D. Jones and his friends. The one party left themselves absolutely in our hands, to take such course in our inquiry as we might deem best, and not only consented, but expressed a desire that the other party should appear to state their own case. In addition to what will be found in our correspondence with them, we have only to say that if the Rev. M. D. Jones, on receiving our letter of January 13, had supposed that it was an appeal to him “personally,” and that he could not act personally in the matter, we should at once have removed his misapprehension. But he acted on the very letter of our appeal, as made to him, not personally, but “in connection with and after consultation with his friends,” and did not hint till six weeks after that there was any defect in the form in which we had addressed him. We cannot help thinking that, had there been any willingness to aid us in our inquiry, the difficulty raised would have been most easily set aside.

We met again on the 2nd of February, and postponed our inquiry till the 10th of March that Mr. M. D. Jones and his friends might have ample time to consider the proposals we made to them on the 13th of January.

On the 10th of March accordingly, we met Mr. Morley, who had acted with us up to this time, and taken part in our correspondence with the Rev. M. D. Jones and his friends, was prevented from attending by circumstances connected with the sudden dissolution of Parliament, but in his involuntary absence we proceeded to the business for which we had met,—our correspondence with the Rev. M. D. Jones and his friends being of such a character as to furnish no ground for hope that a further adjournment would secure their presence or aid. At this meeting we received a deputation from the Executive Committee. We had, likewise, the advantage of having in our hands a copy of the case submitted to counsel by the Rev. M. D. Jones and his friends, with counsel's opinion thereon, and of a circular issued by them dated July 1, 1879. We met again on the 15th of March, and now proceed to state the results of our study of the whole case.

I. THE PUBLIC CHARACTER OF BALA COLLEGE.—The case submitted to counsel describes Bala College as having been begun under the late Rev. Michael Jones, and “continued by his son, the Rev. M. D. Jones, single-handed.”

This statement conveys an erroneous impression. At a meeting of the representatives of the various County Associations in North Wales, held at Denbigh on the 15th and 16th of September, 1841, it was resolved “that this meeting deems it necessary to establish a college in North Wales, and that such be started at Llanuwchlyn, under the superintendence of the Rev. Michael Jones.” At a meeting of delegates on October 28 of the same year, this resolution was confirmed and rules adopted for the government of the new college. In 1853 the Rev. Michael Jones died, and the Rev. Thomas Roberts, now of Llanwrst, took charge of the college for the greater part of the following year. On the 26th of September, 1854, the Rev. Michael D. Jones was elected to succeed his father, by a meeting of delegates from various associations held at Ruthin. So that from the very beginning Bala College has been, in the strictest sense of the word, a public institution, and as such it has been supported by public contributions and governed by the subscribers.

II. OCCASION OF A CHANGE IN THE CON-

STITUTION OF THE COLLEGE.—We do not feel called upon to remark on any occasions of dissatisfaction with reference to the actual management of the college, although we are aware that difficulties had arisen in connection with sundry matters. We see sufficient reason for a change in one of the rules, whose unsatisfactory operation was brought to light by these difficulties. Rule II, as we find it in the report for 1875-76, is as follows: “That every Independent minister whose church collects £1, and every person who subscribes 5s., and a delegate of any Independent church without a minister which contributes £1 and above annually, be members of the General Committee.” The rules contain no provision for the appointment of any committee other than this General Committee, so that the Managing Committee and the constituency of representative and personal subscribers under this rule are identical. Anything more unsatisfactory than such a rule cannot be imagined, and the plea now put forth in defence of it is most fallacious. It is, as in the case submitted to counsel, that the “numerous and scattered society,” which supported the college, “could not conveniently hold annual meetings for the election of its Executive Committee.” But if the “scattered” subscribers to the college could not meet annually to elect an Executive Committee, how could they meet as a “General Committee” twice a year, in spring and autumn, as the rules prescribe, for conducting the business of the college? The reason now given why the subscribers could not meet once a year for the election of the executive could not have been present to the minds of those who framed the rule that these same subscribers should meet twice a year for other purposes.

We do not for a moment imagine that there was any intention of unfairness on the part of those who originally framed the rules of Bala College; but the operation of these rules must have been extremely unfair to those subscribers who resided at a distance from Bala, inasmuch as they left the government of the college practically in the hands of those who could conveniently visit Bala in spring and autumn. It deprived the vast majority of the subscribers “scattered” abroad throughout Wales and England of any voice, direct or indirect, in the management of the institution. It is as if a great society like the London Missionary should say. Our subscribers are scattered all over the world; they cannot meet annually to elect an Executive Committee, therefore there shall be a General Committee, consisting of all the subscribers, and these shall meet in the Mission-house twice a year or oftener for the transaction of business! The impracticability of such a scheme is not its worst feature. It is an extreme form of centralisation. In the instance of Bala it practically centralises the power of a widely scattered constituency in the hands of a small portion of that constituency, those who are thus invested with power having no more right to it than those who are practically deprived of it. No amount of conscientiousness on the part of those who might actually meet at any time for the transaction of business, could save an arrangement of this sort from suspicion as to its actual working. In smooth times it might pass or be allowed unheeded, but it is inherently unfair and unsafe.

III. THE POWER TO CHANGE THE RULES.—The last of the rules in the report for 1875-76 (No. XII.) is this:—“That these rules shall be altered and added to by the General Committee as circumstances require.” There is no specific provision made for the mode in which the rules may be altered, whether by a General Committee, that is by the body of subscribers met for the transaction of ordinary business, or whether the subscribers should be convened specially for the purpose of considering proposed alterations. The requirements of the rule will therefore be met if the alterations are made *bond fide* by a general meeting of subscribers, and if the alterations are consistent with the object for which the college exists, as indicated in its title, “Bala Independent College.”

IV. THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CHANGE IN THE RULES OR CONSTITUTION—ESPECIALLY WITH REFERENCE TO THE RIGHT OF VOTING.—The question whether the change in the constitution of the college, that is in its rules—for this is the only change that has been made—has been made in a constitutional way, that is in a manner not inconsistent with the original rules, seems to depend mainly on the admissibility, or otherwise, of certain votes. This question seems to have been an old one, to have cropped up when anything seemed to depend on it; and the practice does not appear to have been uniform. At a meeting of subscribers held at Aberystwyth in October, 1869, convened for the consideration of the desirableness of erecting a college or college house at Bala, the Rev. M. D. Jones objected to the votes of any subscribers whose names did not appear in the list of subscribers in the latest published report. But the objection was overruled.

In September, 1876, at a meeting held at Bala, the question again arose as to the right to vote on the part of persons whose names were not in the printed list, but who were qualified by a money payment at the time of the meeting, that is by the payment of five

shillings, or by adding two shillings and six-pence to a similar sum already subscribed. A vote was taken on the question, in which those were allowed to vote whose right to vote was doubted, and, they voting in favour of their own admission, the majority resolved to admit them. This resolution was protested against at the time, but no formal protest was entered on the minutes.

In March, 1877, the same question as to unrecorded subscribers voting arose at a meeting held at Bala. After a long discussion both parties agreed to refer the decision to the chairman; and the chairman, the Rev. E. Stephen, decided against the acceptance of the votes of any whose names did not appear in the report. The next day, at an adjourned meeting, when the matter of the college buildings was submitted, the question again arose, and a resolution was adopted to this effect, "That every subscriber of five shillings whose name appears in the printed report shall have a vote at this meeting." This resolution, which excluded all but the registered voters, was published with others, we are informed, in a Welsh periodical on April 13, 1877, and signed by "R. M. Jones, Secretary."

At this meeting of March, 1877, a resolution was passed, asking the County Associations to appoint delegates to prepare the draft of a new constitution, to determine what should be done with the house, Bodian, at Bala, and to inquire into the question of the moneys which had been collected for the new college.

In September, 1877, the subscribers met at Bala to consider the draft constitution which had been prepared by the delegates of the association, in accordance with the resolution of the meeting in March. The old question again came up, but after long discussion it was resolved by the recorded voters that they alone had a right to vote. The effect was the exclusion of about a dozen voters, most of whom are believed to have been friends of the Rev. M. D. Jones. But the majority in passing the various clauses of the draft constitution was so large, that it would not have been appreciably affected if the excluded voters had been admitted. And in fact, the clause in the new rules which limits the right of voting to those whose names are recorded in the last published report, was carried unanimously. When the question of the house Bodian came on, those whose votes had not been allowed on other questions were allowed to vote on this, on the ground that though they were not regular subscribers of the requisite amount to the ordinary funds of the college they had subscribed specially to the building fund,—a proceeding on which we pronounce no opinion. The final decision on this question was the adjournment of its further consideration for eighteen months. It is important to remark that the new rules, called the new constitution, were adopted not by the delegates of County Unions, but by the subscribers to the college.

It appears that at this meeting of subscribers at Bala, at which the new rules were adopted, the Rev. M. D. Jones took part in the proceedings; and for twelve months after he retained his office, and received his salary under the new constitution. He had previously, as a member of the Merionethshire Association, taken part in the appointment of delegates from that association to the meeting which prepared the draft constitution for the consideration of the subscribers.

We have endeavoured, with some care, to ascertain these facts, and believe our statement of them is substantially correct. On the review of them we remark—(1.) That we see no reason to question the *bona fides* of the proceedings in connection with the adoption of new rules or a new constitution for "Bala Independent College," and no ground on which they can be challenged as unconstitutional or inconsistent with order. (2.) It might have been more politic not to have raised the question of the rights of unregistered subscribers at the meeting at Bala in September, 1877, seeing their admission would not have affected the decisions of the meeting. But we cannot foresee what effect the admission of these might have on subsequent meetings. (3.) There may be a nice question as to the literal legality of the votes of unregistered subscribers, which only lawyers could determine, and in regard to which we may imagine lawyers would differ. But we cannot help thinking that a court of equity would decide the matter on principles of common sense. And (4.) We conceive that common sense would determine the question in the negative, on the ground that the admission of voters qualifying only on the day of voting might lead to great abuses, especially where, as in the case of the Bala College under the old rules, the government was practically in the hands of such subscribers as, by residence or otherwise, might find it convenient to attend a particular meeting. Under such a constitution a meeting might be packed at any time, without an hour's notice, by the payment of a number of five-shillings, or of additional half-crowns, and in this way the rights of the entire body of constant and regular supporters of the college might be sacrificed to the momentary impulses of individuals.

The first annual meeting of the college under the new rules was held in Shrewsbury in March, 1879. And it appears that the Rev. M. D. Jones, who had up to this date

acted under the new committee and the new rules, now on his own authority, by an advertisement signed by himself, convened a meeting of the subscribers, to be held at Bala on the same day. We fail to discover any grounds on which this proceeding could be justified.

V. THE CONNECTION OF COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE COLLEGE.—We observe that a great outcry has been raised against the position assigned to County Associations in the new constitution, or against any position being allowed them. To allow them any part in the management of the college is regarded as inconsistent with the principles of Independency, and involving some sort of Presbyterianism. This seems strange in the light of the history of the college. It was by a meeting of delegates of County Associations that the college was instituted, and its first tutor, the Rev. Michael Jones, appointed. It was by a similar meeting, not by the subscribers as such, that the Rev. M. D. Jones was elected to succeed his father. And the old constitution required that every candidate for admission should have the recommendation of his pastor and church "undersigned by the County Union." In view of these facts, it seems to us that the resolution of the subscribers at the meeting in Bala, March, 1877, to ask the delegates of County Unions or Associations to prepare a draft constitution which should be submitted to the subscribers for their approval, was in perfect harmony with the practice of the friends of the college from the beginning.

To the permanent relation that should subsist between the County Associations and the subscribers, we are of the opinion that the associations should not have the right absolutely to nominate the Executive Committee. The words of new rule, VIII., seem to us ambiguous—"That the general meeting should accept those nominated [by the associations] provided they be eligible." Our idea is this—(1.) That the Executive Committee should be representative, as far as possible, of all parts of the country where there are supporters of the college. (2.) The best way of securing this object must depend on circumstances, and those who object to its being done through the County Unions should be prepared to suggest a better method. But (3) if it is done through the County Unions, we think that the subscribers should retain in their own hands the right to accept or reject the nominations so received. And we are informed that notice of motion has already been given to give effect to this principle. The allegation that a reference to the County Unions in the election of the committee of Bala College is inconsistent with Independency, should impose on no one. The principle of Independency is that every separate church has the right of self-government. How the self-government of any church can be affected by allowing County Unions to nominate members for the Executive Committee of Bala College, we fail to see. Let it be remembered, likewise, that the principle of union for common ends, is as old in the history of Congregationalism as is the principle of the independent self-government of separate churches. And, in this instance, the proposed reference to the County Unions for the nomination of members of committee, instead of putting power into the hands of individuals who may be supposed to be ambitious of power, takes it out of such hands, and puts it virtually into the hands of the churches which are represented in the Unions.

VI. ARE THE NEW RULES CONSISTENT WITH THE ORIGINAL DESIGN OF THE COLLEGE?—The old rule XII. provided that alterations might be made in the rules, and the question has now to be asked whether the alterations which have been made are consistent with the original principle or design of the college. Our judgment is that they are; and more, that they express the design more clearly and embody it more systematically. In the original rules the word "Independent" in the title of the college was the only indication of its special design. The second of the new rules defines the object of the college unmistakeably, as being what it has always been understood to be, a college for the education of young men for the Christian ministry among Protestant Dissenters of the Independent denomination. The limitation of the trusteeship and other offices in connection with the college (to Independents), instead of being liable to objection, is but the carrying out of the original design of the college; and in these days it is far from being an unnecessary safeguard. It is similar to provisions which are now invariably introduced into our chapel trust-deeds. The concluding clause of the last of the new rules (No. XII.)—namely, "That a special general meeting, regularly convened for the purpose, should have power to change the name of the institution and its locality, and to make any alteration deemed necessary in its arrangement and government, provided that the original object of the college as an institution—that is, to educate young men for the Christian ministry among the Independents—be faithfully and strictly carried out," seems to us wisely framed, securing as it does the power of change, if change should be necessary; securing, at the same time, that no change can be effected, except by the constituency duly convened; and further

securing that, under all circumstances, the original design of the college should be faithfully and strictly carried out.

VII. QUESTIONS OF MONEY.—We have not examined the details of the questions that have been raised relative to the collection of money for the erection of a new college, and relative to the purchase of Bodian. But if we are right in our judgment respecting the new rules, as being constitutional both as it regards their essence, and the proceedings connected with their adoption, it follows that all the property of "Bala Independent College" belongs to the Executive Committee which has been appointed under the new rules, and should be put in trust for the Bala Independent College as governed by these rules, commonly called the new constitution.

We have only to say, in conclusion, that we entered on our inquiry into the Bala College controversy with an earnest desire to understand the whole case. And if the trouble we have taken, and the opinions at which we have arrived, should conduce to the quieting or ending of the controversy, we shall feel ourselves amply rewarded.

(Signed)

HENRY WRIGHT. JOHN KENNEDY.

HENRY SPICER. J. GUINNESS ROGERS.

18, Wood-street, London, April 5, 1880.
I regret that imperative duties elsewhere prevented my attending the meeting of March 10, to receive the deputation from the Executive Committee of Bala College; but I have considered the case carefully, and have no hesitation in expressing my concurrence in the report which was finally adopted on March 15. (Signed) S. MORLEY.

The correspondence to which reference is made in the report was initiated on Jan. 13 by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy writing to the Rev. M. D. Jones informing him that "the Executive Committee of Bala College" had asked the five gentlemen named "to inquire into the painful controversy which has for some time divided the friends of Bala College, and to give our opinion and advice on the subject." "They place," proceeded Dr. Kennedy, "the whole matter without reserve in our hands, and we are prepared to look into it with the most perfect impartiality, and with no desire but to do justice to all parties," and to put an end to "the strife and the bad feeling which it engenders." The substantive proposition we give verbatim:—"In these circumstances I am requested by the gentlemen whom I have named to ask if you, in connection with, and after consultation with, your friends, will consent to regard us as advisers on the questions at issue? or (2) Whether you will nominate two or three gentlemen to unite with us in this reference—impartial gentlemen like ourselves who are not committed to either party? In the event of your not being willing either to accept us as advisers for both parties, or to add to our number as suggested, I am requested to ask (3) Whether you will lay before us, either by personal deputation or in writing, such statements as you may deem needful to enable us to understand the case."

To this letter, the Rev. M. D. Jones replied on January 17, inquiring "what questions are to be considered, what the alternative consequences are to be, and how they are to affect the respective parties." Dr. Kennedy, January 20, replied as to the first point, that the Executive Committee, in seeking their opinion and advice had placed "the whole case or controversy" in the hands of the referees "without reserve"; as to the "consequences," the advisers having no legal power, these could only be "such as may follow from the moral weight of the opinions at which they may tender."

On the 5th of February, the Rev. M. D. Jones wrote that he had "spared no trouble or expense" in making Dr. Kennedy's letter "known to the supporters" of the "Independent College (Old Constitution) Bala," and had "received replies from all parts of Wales." They were unanimous in the desire to put an end to "the contention which divides the Welsh churches into two parties," but "the Old Constitution party" being "less disposed than ever to allow themselves to be ignored," required to be informed as a first preliminary whether "the Executive Committee of the New Constitution College" were "prepared to recognise the Committee of the Old Constitution College," and to treat with them "collectively as a body." Dr. Kennedy, in reply, February 28, said the "advisers," having had the whole matter referred to them, had taken it upon themselves to deal with Mr. Jones and his friends "as a body." Those selected as advisers being "responsible for the mode of procedure," there was no necessity for submitting any question as to one committee "recognising" another. "Each committee cannot help 'recognising' the other as existing *de facto*, but we suppose that each committee would pause before 'recognising' the other as existing *de jure*." The Rev. M. D. Jones, in a letter of Feb. 28, treated Dr. Kennedy's reply as equivalent to declining to comply with the required preliminary condition which he had laid down, and desired him to conduct further correspondence on the matter with the Rev. David Rees, secretary. The Rev. D. Rees, in a letter dated March 5, set forth that, the Executive Committee having hitherto "ignored" the existence of "the Bala Independent College, Old Constitution," what was

"demanded" from them now as a preliminary was "a distinct declaration from them through you [Dr. Kennedy] that they no longer maintained their former attitude, or that they did." On the 6th of March Dr. Kennedy wrote again, explaining the position which the advisers occupied, and inviting communications prior to the meeting of March 10. No communication having been received, the meeting of the 10th of March took place, when the advisers had before them "the case submitted by Mr. Jones and his friends to consider and his opinion thereon," together with "copies of the Old Constitution and the New."

On the 24th of March the Rev. D. Rees wrote to Dr. Kennedy, inviting a communication from the advisers for submission to the committee of the Bala Independent College, Old Constitution, which would meet on the 31st of March. In reply, on the following day, Dr. Kennedy rehearsed the whole matter, winding up with this remark: "On reading the correspondence together, we could put no construction on the difficulties which had been raised but this—that you, I mean you collectively, were not willing to comply with any of the three suggestions which we had submitted to you," in the communication dated January 13.

In a letter, dated April 6, the Rev. David Rees communicated to the Rev. Dr. Kennedy resolutions adopted by the subscribers to the Old Constitution Bala College, in which they expressed their satisfaction that the name of Mr. Morley, whose "princely liberality and generous candour and amiability" they "highly esteemed," was not attached to the report of the referees. But it will be seen that Mr. Morley has "no hesitation in expressing his concurrence" in that report, his absence from the final meetings of the referees having been occasioned entirely by the sudden dissolution of Parliament. In this letter Mr. Rees said that if the communication of the referees (of January 13) had been addressed to him in his official capacity as secretary, he had no doubt that his committee—the committee being the subscribers—would have adopted one or the other of their proposals. Dr. Kennedy, in his reply, considers this as sheer trifling with the gentlemen who had taken so much trouble to induce those with whom Mr. M. D. Jones and Mr. Rees are connected to aid the referees in their investigation. Mr. Rees, as secretary, was himself a party to the correspondence which Mr. M. J. Jones had with the referees, as Mr. Jones's letter showed, and the three treasurers of the old college, who had written to Mr. Morley, were informed of the proposals which had been made to Mr. Jones and his friends. In the face of the fact that principal, secretary, and treasurers, were all parties to the correspondence, it was too late to say that the secretary should have been addressed in his official capacity,—a secretary whose existence as such was unknown to the London referees when the correspondence began. Dr. Kennedy concludes his letter thus: "I may venture to say—and I do it on my own responsibility—that if your party repudiate our verdict, it should propose an absolute arbitration, especially with reference to the property. Such arbitration should be put into the hands of gentlemen who are in no sense committed to an opinion on either side, and all parties should bind themselves to accept the verdict. The arbitration should not be hampered by any preliminary understandings or 'recognitions,' but should take the form of a *carte blanche*—the arbitrators to be at liberty to investigate every point which either party may be pleased to raise. You will observe that I have no authority either from my referees, or from the Executive Committee, to make this suggestion. It is purely my own. I see no way out of the property difficulty except by arbitration or by a law suit."

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF LONDON MINISTERS.—The 153rd annual meeting of this Board was held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on Tuesday evening, April 13th, the Rev. Henry Simon in the chair. After the usual devotional engagements, the report of the proceedings of the past year and cash statement were read and adopted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, B.A., Chairman; Rev. Samuel Hebditch, Deputy-Chairman; the Rev. I. Vale Mummery, for the twenty-fourth time, as finance secretary, and the Rev. John Nunn, for the fifth time, as general secretary. Cordial thanks were voted to the Rev. H. Simon, the retiring Chairman, and to the Rev. G. Martin, the retiring Deputy-Chairman, for their efficient services during the last year. Thanks were also accorded to the secretaries, the auditors, and the scrutineers.

THE DIMINUTION OF DRUNKENNESS.—A report, signed by Earl Stanhope, Mr. Samuel Morley, and other justices of Kent, contains a series of suggestions for the diminution of drunkenness. They recommend the restriction or absolute prohibition of the sale of spirits by grocers, a scientific investigation as to the adulteration of beer, the adoption of some well considered plan for reducing the number of licensed houses, and the carrying out of recent legislation as to the custody and the recovery of habitual drunkards. The report approves the establishment of coffee taverns and workmen's clubs.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. JOHN PULSFORD, OF EDINBURGH.

LAST evening, in the library of the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, a gathering of the subscribers to the Pulsford Testimonial and their friends was held for the purpose of making the presentation to the rev. gentleman. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and before the business commenced tea and coffee were served.

Amongst those who appeared on the platform by the side of the Rev. Mr. Pulsford were Mr. S. Morley, M.P. (chairman), Mr. J. S. Wright, M.P., Rev. Mr. Marshall, Rev. Professor Legge, and Mr. W. T. Shaw (secretary), and there were also present Mr. John Mitchell, Rev. B. Waugh, Mr. C. E. Mudie, Mr. Greenhow, Mr. Lawrence, &c., &c.

The CHAIRMAN said the only qualification he had for presiding was that he entertained the deepest sympathy and love for the man they had met to honour. He had watched Mr. Pulsford's career with deep and increasing interest. He had the deepest faith in his earnest desire to promote the highest and truest interests of the people; and when he heard of the calamity which had overtaken Mr. Pulsford through the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, he was quite sure no one entered more heartily than he had done himself into the movement which would be brought to a conclusion that evening. He was only too glad to have his name identified with this interesting effort. As far as he had seen everyone had joined in the work as a labour of love. The amount they had to offer to Mr. Pulsford was not so large as he could have wished; but at least it was an expression of their sincere and earnest love for him, and it was in that spirit that the subscribers and their friends had met together on this occasion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. T. SHAW (the secretary of the fund) announced that letters of regret at not being able to attend had been received from the Dean of Westminster, Lord Gifford, the Right Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, Rev. Dr. Raleigh, Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, Rev. Mr. Jones, Professor Godwin, Rev. Dr. A. Non, Rev. Mark Wilks, Rev. E. White, Rev. Dr. Reynolds, Rev. Septimus March, &c., &c. Mr. Shaw then read the report of the committee, which commenced by explaining the reasons why so long a delay had occurred since the subscription had been set on foot. The chief reason was the legal proceedings in connection with the City of Glasgow Bank, in which Mr. Pulsford had been involved as a large shareholder, being liable for calls of an entirely ruinous character. The chief point in regard to the fund was that the liquidators of the bank should not be able to make any claim upon it, and for this purpose a deed, carefully drawn up, constituted Mr. Cowper-Temple and Mr. Samuel Morley the trustees of the fund. The committee, not wishing to have any legal proceedings, carefully abstained from having any communication with Mr. Pulsford on the subject till he had obtained a full release from the liquidators from all further liability in respect of the Bank calls; and this release was not obtained till the latter part of July, 1879, when for the first time the committee were enabled to set the matter fully before the public. It was taken up warmly both in London and Edinburgh; and the Scotch Committee had suggested that there should be still further delay before closing the fund, to which the committee had willingly consented. The sum raised now amounted to £1,833. Though the amount was not so large as could have been wished, yet the subscription-list was of a very comprehensive character, including the names of persons belonging to various churches, and in many widely separated places. The fund had been raised joyfully and with alacrity; but the committee felt it was only a feeble token of the affection and veneration in which Mr. Pulsford was held, yet hoped it would contribute in some slight degree to the comfort of Mr. Pulsford's declining years, and trusted his life would yet long be spared to help solace, and enlighten all those who came within the sphere of his influence.

The Rev. Professor LEGGE (Oxford), moved the adoption of the report. He described the pleasure he felt at seeing everyone's countenance brighten when their eyes fell on Mr. Pulsford as they entered the room; how Mr. Pulsford's remarkable preaching was called to his attention by his wife, who often made him journey to Edinburgh that she might hear him, and in what estimation Mr. Pulsford was held by a young lady at Stirling who used to delight to attend his chapel when in Edinburgh, though at home she would not think of entering a Dissenting place of worship. The speaker created some laughter by saying that when asked by his wife what he thought of Mr. Pulsford he answered, "He is rather a queer fish." However he went to hear him again and again, and likewise read his books, and came to the conclusion that though there was something out of the way and extraordinary in Mr. Pulsford's conceptions of the truth, yet that probably there was no man in the ministry in this country who was more entirely in sympathy with the mind and the spirit of our Lord Jesus Christ. (Hear, hear.) He was sure no theologian of this country was more orthodox, looked at from the spirit of Jesus, and not simply from the letter.

Mr. JOHN MITCHELL (a deputation from Edinburgh) seconded the motion.

The Rev. WM. ROBERTS supported the motion, and described his impressions of Mr. Pulsford when he preached in the north of London. He regarded him not merely as a minister but as a seer; not merely relating what he had learned at college, but looking into the mirror and beholding, with open face, the glory of the Lord. Never had there been a single trace of popularity-seeking attached to his name. The speaker then referred to Mr. Pulsford's writing on "The Supremacy of Man," and concluded by saying that Mr. Pulsford was a great thinker, and that his hearers got from him not instruction so much as inspiration.

Mr. GREENHOW described the impression Mr. Pulsford's preaching made on him eighteen years ago at Offord-road Chapel; and he related that when asked to define the characteristic of Mr. Pulsford, he found a word for it which he still recollects. It was that he was "the most super-sensual man he had ever seen." He meant that Mr. Pulsford was not a man who lived in this world, but who sat alone in the heavenly places, and was carried away by his religion.

Mr. BURTON said it was now nearly forty years ago since he recollects Mr. Pulsford at Southampton, where he entered on his first pastorate after leaving college. He at once became popular, and his influence in the church was always felt.

Mr. LAWRENCE read, from a work called "Lamps of the Temple," portions of letters written by Mr. Pulsford to the author of the book.

The Rev. WM. DORLING spoke of Mr. Pulsford as the author of "Quiet Hours," and Mr. SUTER (Scotland), and Mr. WILKINS, also offered some observations on the character and influence of Mr. Pulsford.

The CHAIRMAN then made the presentation of the gift formally to the rev. gentleman.

The Rev. JOHN PULSFORD, in reply, said: My dear and beloved Friends,—If you have not killed me out-and-out to-night it shows how many lives I must have in me. I could bear in great silence and meekness any amount of ill-treatment, blackballing, and being kicked out of communities, and could bless and love and pray for those who put me out without feeling hurt in the least; but this amount of sisterly and brotherly love is very hard to bear. I can only bear it in this way, by saying what I have been saying all my life long, that whatever is said about me or about my spirit or work, it does not belong here, and I pass it on; and I know One to whom it belongs; and whatever is said by anyone as to what is the aroma that passes through any words or ministry of mine, I am not surprised, because the surprise would be that the vibration of the eternal love in my own soul did not stir their souls, and I only wonder it does not stir their souls a great deal more; but also remember that it is not I nor you; there is but one Life, and we are all vessels of this Life; and when Life comes upon us and enters into our secret places, then we are made to feel what wonders, what wealth, what immense hopes, what intense delights, what endless developments there are for us all, just as that sweet, holy, blessed, and utterless Life invades the inner sanctuary of our spirit. Of course I am thankful to your Father and my Father, to your God and my God, and to you; and I feel very small in your presence before God, and the more thankful to you inasmuch as I never did anything to deserve notice, or, I think, to court notice. I have loved the shades. There are flowers and plants that only do well in the shade. I never yet complained of neglect; I only sigh often that I am not neglected more. Therefore you may believe that I am the more thankful inasmuch as I have been constantly through my life thanking God for men who did what I could not do—laboured much, and sowed seeds broadly, and reaped much increase; while I seemed to myself to be doing nothing comparatively. But while I found God on one side I never envied any brother; I never wished to be the man to do the work; I never wished to copy, because So-and-So had been successful, amazingly successful; that only humbled me and made me thankful to God that I had not been able to wish it because I saw that the least plant in God's garden did not envy the big plant. I could not grow pine-apples, nor grapes, and if I could grow blackberries that is all you can expect from a thorn bush. Remember it was not an apple tree, nor a peach tree, nor a pine, nor a cedar, which the wonderful Life was seen to be running through and running out of; it was a little bush in the back of the desert. I have always been perfectly content to be at the back of the desert, where few people pass by, and believed myself to be a very little bush and obscure; but it would be marvellous, if a message can run along a wire, that the pure sacred fire in the eternal heart should not run from soul to soul, and strike other hearts if it strike our own. I ought to say I shall be more and more thankful in the remainder of my days, not only for the work done in my favour, but for the way in which it has been done. I am much more grateful on behalf of my dependent daughters than on my own behalf. It would not be true to say that I ever had any real concern about myself. I

thank God for neither riches nor poverty. I thought to save you from this service, and to relieve myself from this weight of gratitude; but God did not permit us to be saved. I have done the best all the days of my life, by frugality, to make provision for what I thought to be a retirement at some time; because I have always longed to get out of office, and have a silent border-land before one departs from this life for undressing. I have a great shrinking from going into the next world in officials, or any sort of office, burden, weight, or largeness; therefore I wish to have time to put off one's largeness, to get out of conspicuously, for how can one be a downright little child if he is always put on a pedestal, and made a spectacle, and carrying the weight of office, and being considered a clergyman and a minister? So that I want to put off everything like self-importance in my own eyes and in everybody else's; that being nothing, there may be vacancy enough to rise in the next world's wealth, for if we take anything like size, or largeness, or quantity in us, it will keep out what God wants to keep in. But if we can only take emptiness, and littleness, and humility, and love—and if God the Creator will only let us in! But I must not keep you long. I am grateful, and will be grateful to you, for you have helped me to provide this little haven, this border-land, and to free me from grave anxiety and concern; but believe me that whatever poverty I may go into it will be contentful, for I dread possession. It is a literal fact. It belongs to my nature to dread possession. I enjoy everything—pictures, sculptures, and God's works of nature which are marvellous, but I never wish to possess anything. I like the use of it, but not the weight or concern of it; therefore I hope I shall never get this weight of what you have given me, but just whatever income it realises, that it may be handed down to my darling daughters, who, I do thank God unutterably, when the father is no more on the earth, will not be, through your kindness, utterly dependent. (Hear, hear.)

The rev. gentleman then asked his hearers to recollect and realize the fact of all facts, that God wished to live in us—and wished us to be cathedrals, churches, homes, paradises, little living universes—that He in His infinite mercy and intensity of love, may dwell in us, that He might reveal in us what His livingness and His lovingness is, so as to give us a foretaste of His own endlessness. Having enlarged on this topic, the rev. gentleman concluded by thanking Mr. Morley for presiding, saying that he never could have presumed to ask a person with the weight of so many public affairs as Mr. Morley had upon him to perform the office of chairman, but his friends around, who had more "brass" than he had—(laughter)—had succeeded in getting his attendance.

A vote of thanks to the Hon. Temple-Cowper and Mr. Morley, as trustees of the fund, and to Mr. Morley for presiding, and to the secretary and the committees, who had worked in the cause, was carried at the instance of Mr. J. S. WRIGHT (M.P. for Nottingham), seconded by Mr. B. CLARKE.

REMOVAL OF THE REV. W. CROSBIE FROM DERBY TO BRIGHTON.

For two or three weeks past rumours have been current that the Rev. W. Crosbie, pastor of Victoria-street Congregational Church, Derby, had received a unanimous and very pressing invitation to become the pastor of Clifton-road Church, Brighton, and strong fears were entertained by the members of his church in Derby lest he should accept it. A special meeting of the church was held on the evening of the 7th to receive his decision. Mr. Bottomley, treasurer, and one of the senior deacons, was elected to preside, and, after singing and prayer, said that he had never had a more painful task to perform, for it was the greatest possible sorrow to him to have to inform them that their minister had written to resign his pastorate of the church. In Mr. Crosbie's absence, the secretary was called on to read the correspondence, after which the Chairman, with considerable emotion, expressed the profound regret he felt at the prospect of Mr. Crosbie's removal, and his deep sense of the inestimable loss it would be to the church.

Mr. Carter, Mr. Bowmer, Mr. Spalton, and the Rev. J. Thomas, in addresses of deep feeling, expressed their unfeigned regret at Mr. Crosbie's resignation, and bore testimony, in terms of affectionate admiration, to the nobleness and excellence of Mr. Crosbie's character, which had endeared him to them all; to the eminent nature of his ministry, which had been crowned with such signal success; to the important and prominent part he had taken in philanthropic and benevolent enterprises and in public affairs; as well as to the many and varied aspects of his ministry which had made Victoria-street Church so widely honoured. As it was manifest that there was no alternative left to the church, Mr. Crosbie's resignation was accepted, amidst evident tokens of the profoundest sorrow, many, indeed, being in tears. In the letter accepting the resignation the Victoria-street Church, addressing Mr. Crosbie, said: "It is nearly sixteen years since you received our invitation to the oversight of the church here, and we this evening

bear united, hearty testimony to your unceasing labours as our pastor—in the pulpit, in the homes of our people, and especially in the homes of our poorer members; to the consistency of your Christian, public, and private life; to your high standing as a faithful minister of Jesus Christ, and as a friend to each and all under the trials besetting our paths, whether in person or estate, in prosperity or adversity, in sickness or health, to the young, to the aged, to the living, and to the dying, by day and by night—in all seasons joy to the young, and comfort and peace to the more matured. We are distressed at the dispensation of Providence which has so suddenly severed a connection which has been so long and so honourably sustained. Our hearts are filled with sorrow that we are about to lose you, as our faithful leader, as the teacher and loving friend of our younger children as well as of those rising up to maturity. All of us love you, and we are burdened in spirit at the thought it will no longer be our privilege to listen to that voice which has so faithfully and so earnestly conducted and sustained our public services."

The growth and expansion of Victoria-street Church have been very great during Mr. Crosbie's ministry. The number of members sixteen years ago was between 300 and 400, since which time about 1,300 have been admitted into fellowship, and there are now over 950 names on the church roll. A debt of nearly £3,000 was extinguished in a few years after Mr. Crosbie entered on the duties of his office. New school premises have since been erected; and the galleries of the church re-pewed, as well as the whole edifice re-decorated. Two commodious mission halls, in important parts of the town, have been built, while two chapels have been erected by joint efforts with other churches—one at Normanton, jointly with London-road Church, Derby, the other at Long Eaton, jointly with Castle-gate Church, Nottingham.

But Mr. Crosbie's influence has been widely extended beyond the church of his care. He is one of the most influential men in Derby. His name, too, is well known throughout the country, not only as that of a successful minister, but as a leader in the denomination to which he belongs. He has done much to strengthen Nonconformity in Derbyshire, and the friends of religious liberty have found in him a champion. His departure will be a great loss, not only to his church, to the denomination to which he belongs, and to the large circle of his personal friends, but to Christian people of all denominations and to his fellow-townsmen.

The new church in Brighton, to which Mr. Crosbie has been unanimously invited, occupies one of the best sites in the West-end, and cost between £11,000 and £12,000. The vacancy in the pastorate was occasioned by the death of the Rev. John Graham, last summer, in America, suddenly, from heart disease while bathing. Congregationalism, already strong in Brighton, will be greatly strengthened, we doubt not, by Mr. Crosbie's ministry there. Before beginning his new work he purposes taking some time for rest and change. The strain of work in Derby for sixteen years has been severe, and almost without intermission.

DEATH OF ALDERMAN GEORGE BAINES, OF LEICESTER.

We have this week, with much regret, to record the death of Alderman George Baines, which took place at his residence, Princess-street, Leicester, on the 7th inst. Mr. Baines, who was in his 85th year, was born at Hallaton, but removed to Leicester at an early age. He established himself in business as a worsted spinner, and was the chief means of building up the firm of George Baines and Son, Fairfax Mills. In 1854, he was elected a member of the Town Council, and in 1863 was appointed Mayor, his name being, some six years later, placed on the roll of justices for the borough. He was one of the Trustees of the General Charities, and Chairman of the Museum Committee. Throughout life he showed himself an earnest member of the Liberal party, and heartily supported the principles of the Liberation Society. As senior deacon of Gallowtree-gate Chapel, he was a liberal supporter of Congregationalism, and rendered good service in connection with the Leicestershire and Rutland Congregational Union. About three years ago he met with an accident which crippled his movements, and the death of his wife soon after occasioned a shock to his system from which he never recovered. A few weeks since he seemed to give evidence of some improvement, but a cold, which brought on an attack of pleurisy, led to his somewhat sudden death. The funeral took place at Leicester Cemetery on Saturday. On arriving at the Cemetery gates, the procession was joined by the Mayor (J. Bennett, Esq.), and many members of the Corporation; by a large delegation from the Liberal Association (of which the deceased was a vice-president), the borough officials, and a number of sorrowing friends, anxious to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of their friend. The service in the chapel was conducted by the Rev. J. Williamson; the address was delivered by the Rev. A. MacKenna, who, in the course of his remarks, thus referred to the deceased:—"His bright complexion, clear eye, and springing step revealed his character. Enshrined within

that frame was a spirit bright and clear and buoyant as itself. Simplicity and generosity were beautifully blended in him; his mind was catholic and his heart was true. He could make new friends without forgetting old ones; there were many of many sorts who loved him, and he was loyal to them all. He received fresh light while he forsook not old truth. He could learn from experience while not abandoning past convictions. But I also say he rendered the service he did because he purposed and sought to render it; the man was as he made himself. His deepest life was his religious life; to do good was the law he accepted as well as the impulse he followed. It was as a public man, I have said, that George Baines was most known—most known, observe, not best known. His social activities were but the channels along which his life poured itself; we who were admitted to his nearer friendship knew from what fountain those channels were supplied. This is neither the time nor the place to speak of his Christian labours and his church life. I should, however, be false both to the wishes and the memory of the deceased if I made no mention of the depth of his devoutness, the reality and singleness of his religious faith, his love and veneration for the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. It was his pleasure to work for men; it was his delight to worship God. Brightness, generosity, loyalty—the charm of these graces we felt, as you felt them; but often we saw them touched, refined, and hallowed by a spirit of adoration. He was above all things a Christian man; nor could his public life have been so pure, his integrity so true, his hope so constant, his consistency so unswerving, could he ever have forgotten that he was a Christian. If he experienced at all the temptation which is too strong for some men, the temptation to sacrifice personal piety for the sake of private advancement of public notoriety; to call private vices public virtues; to compound for the want of purity, or truthfulness, or spiritual integrity by the display of political zeal or social activity, he resolutely laid it aside. And hence his example is as safe for young men to follow as his fellowship was good for mature men to enjoy; we learn from him the community of the virtues; that a man's inner character determines his public influence; that godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life which now is and of that which is to come. For him there was not only no contrast between religious life and social service—there was not even any divergence between them. Believing that Jesus Christ was not only the Son of man, but also the Son and revelation of God, the cause of humanity was to him the Divine cause, sacred with Divine sanctity, full of Divine claims, bright with Divine promise. This commandment had he from Him, 'That he who loveth God loves His brother also.'

At the grave the service was conducted by the Rev. J. Williamson, who also alluded to the event in his sermon at Gallowtree-gate Chapel on Sunday morning.

At the Borough Police-court, held at the Town Hall, on Monday morning, the Mayor, on behalf of the magistrates, said:—"It would be unseemly for us to proceed to our judicial business without me calling attention, on this our first meeting after the funeral of the late Alderman Baines, to the severe loss we have sustained. For more than ten years he has administered justice in Leicester, and, I believe, no one has sat upon the bench who has manifested more painstaking attention to the cases brought before him, nor who, by his unfailing courtesy, has more effectually won the confidence of his colleagues. Distinguished by good common sense, and prompted by humane and enlightened instincts, he has passed from the scene respected by all who knew him. His personal and social qualities were such as to awaken a feeling of the greatest friendliness, and he seemed incapable of making a single enemy. I know that I shall only express the sentiments of the magistrates when I say that they sympathise with his family in this season of bitter and somewhat unexpected bereavement."

EUROPEAN ARMAMENTS.—A French author, M. Sequin, writing a pamphlet under the title of "The Coming War," supplies the following tabular summary of the war-footing of the several nationalities of Europe, as they now stand in time of peace:

Germany	765,000
France	648,000
Austria and Hungary	650,000
Italy	315,000
Russia	300,000
Turkey	200,000
Spain	157,000
Belgium	85,000
Sweden and Norway	78,000
Great Britain	60,000
Portugal	52,000
Holland	44,000
Denmark	40,000
Greece	23,000
Total	3,414,000

Here is a grand total of nearly three millions and a-half of soldiers, not counting reserves, which would more than double, perhaps treble, these figures, standing ready for any war that may at any moment call them, or part of them, into active service!

EPITOME OF NEWS.

DOMESTIC.

THE Queen and Princess Beatrice have been making excursions in the neighbourhood of Baden-Baden. They are to leave on this evening and are expected at Brussels next morning. Her Majesty will stay at Brussels for a few hours, and then continue her journey, via Flushing and Queenborough, arriving at the latter place on Saturday morning, and proceed to Windsor by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

The probable betrothal of the Princess Victoria, daughter of the late Princess Alice, with the Hereditary Prince of Baden, is announced from Darmstadt, but has not been confirmed.

The Princess of Wales, who has been spending a few days at Copenhagen, arrived in Paris on Tuesday, and to-day accompanied the Prince on his return to London.

Prince Leopold arrived at Romsey on Saturday on his way to Melchet Court to visit Lady Ashburton. The station was decorated, flags were displayed along the route, arches were erected, and his Royal Highness had a very cordial reception.

Prince Leopold on Tuesday morning laid the foundation-stone of the High School for Boys at Oxford. An address was presented by the Corporation to His Royal Highness, who afterwards attended a public luncheon, presided over by the Mayor.

Yesterday being the twenty-third anniversary of the birth of Princess Beatrice, the event was observed at Windsor with the customary rejoicings.

It is understood that the marriage of the Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron Alphonse von Pawel Rammingen will be celebrated shortly after the return of her Majesty to Windsor Castle.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Salt, Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., and Viscount Emlyn, M.P., to the three vacant Commissionerships at the Ecclesiastical Board.

Earl Granville has arrived in town from Walmer Castle. The Marquis of Hartington arrived at Devonshire House from Lancashire on Monday. Some prominent members of the Liberal Party have called on his lordship.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Margaret Cecil have arrived at Finsbury Hill, near Tunbridge Wells, from Knowsley.

The Marquis of Salisbury was to leave Biarritz yesterday for Paris, on his return home.

Lord Lytton's resignation of the Vice-royalty of India was, the *Pall Mall Gazette* informed, received at the India Office last week.

Lord Lytton is to receive an earldom by the title of Earl of Lytton in the county of Derby, and Viscount Knebworth, of Knebworth, in the county of Hertford.

Should Lord Chief Baron Kelly resign a peerage will be conferred on him, and it is expected that the Attorney-General, Sir John Holker, will be appointed as his successor.

It is stated that in the event of Mr. Lowe being raised to the Upper House, Sir John Lubbock will be asked to represent the London University in the House of Commons.

The creation of Peers, which usually precedes a change of Government, has begun. The Queen has summoned Viscount Holmesdale, late Member for Mid-Kent, to the Upper House by the title of Baron Amherst of Montreal. The new peer is the eldest son of Earl Amherst, Viscount Barrington. Sir Lawrence Palk, Sir Arthur Guinness, Sir Ivor Guest, and Mr. Baillie Cochrane will also be raised to the Peerage.

The *Observer* has reason to believe that the Marquis of Salisbury will have the honour of a dukedom conferred upon him.

The *Echo* says it is positively stated in circles likely to be well-informed that Mr. Edward Levy Lawson is to be rewarded with a baronetcy for his remarkable services in the cause of Jingoism. Surely so great a scandal will not be caused!

Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was to have left Natal on his way homeward during the first week in January, is not expected in England till the beginning of July to assume the duties of Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards.

The death is announced of Lord Hampton, better known, perhaps, as Sir John Pakington. He was in his eighty-first year. He had for many years represented Droitwich, and was created a baronet by Sir Robert Peel in 1846. He was Secretary of State for the Colonies, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Secretary of State for War. In 1875 he was appointed Civil Service Commissioner, at a salary of £2,000 a-year.

The *Daily Telegraph* continues to harp upon the project of making the Duke of Connaught Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in place of the Duke of Marlborough, who is about to retire. But the *Telegraph* judiciously observes that the scheme originated by the present Ministry must depend for execution altogether on their successors.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., has been nominated as the next Liberal Lord Rector of Glasgow University, and has accepted the nomination.

Preparations were made on Tuesday by members of the Ministry to vacate their respective official residences, in view, as it is understood, of the intention of the Prime Minister to tender his resignation to Her Majesty immediately after her return to Windsor Castle from Balen-Balen,

A table, compiled by the Registrar-General for presentation to Parliament, shows that during the year 1879 there were registered in England 181,719 marriages, 882,866 births, and 528,194 deaths. Of the births, 449,289 were males, and 422,577 females; of the deaths, 272,478 males, and 255,716 females.

The new Customs and Revenue Act, bearing upon Co-operative Stores, has been issued. It is by this measure enacted that a society registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act shall be chargeable to the duties of income tax under Schedule C and Schedule D in case the society sells to persons who are not members thereof, and the transfer of the shares is limited either by its rules or practice.

The recently issued details of Inland Revenue for the financial year 1878-79 show that in Ireland no fewer than 6,048 of the licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors for consumption on the premises were six-day licences. In England, with four or five times the population (nearer five than four), 6,866 of the licences were six-day. The total number of six-day and early-closing licences (added together) was 8,038 in England with more than 25 million people, but was 8,692 in Ireland with less than 5 million of population.

On Friday evening, the engine of the submerged Tay Bridge train was raised from the bed of the river. While being towed to the landing-stage at Tay-port, however, the engine overbalanced and broke the tackle, falling to the bottom of the river, where it now lies.

The inquiry into the Tay Bridge disaster is still in abeyance, but meantime several engineers have spoken out on the subject, and their remarks are not complimentary to the inspectors of the Board of Trade. It is hinted in a tolerably plain manner that either the inspectors are not competent to perform their duties or they have neglected them.

Mr. Henry Pownall, who was for a quarter of a century chairman of the Middlesex bench of magistrates, died on Thursday in his eighty-eighth year. He was early connected with religious and philanthropic movements. He was a member of the committees of the Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Mendicity Society, and the Anti-Slavery Society; and was the mover of the resolution passed at a public meeting in Freemasons' Hall in July, 1829, under the presidency of Mr. Wilberforce, demanding that a day should be fixed after which all children born of slaves in the British dominions should be free. He also, in conjunction with the late Sir Thomas Baring and Sir Robert H. Inglis, originated the society for the erection of Exeter Hall. He also aided in the erection of churches and schools throughout South-West Middlesex, especially at Hounslow, Twickenham, and Turnham Green. In politics he was a staunch Conservative.

A serious explosion, resulting in the loss of several lives, took place, on Monday afternoon, on the premises of Messrs. Burt, Boulton, and Hayward, of Victoria Docks, South Shore, Silvertown. The origin of the disaster is not yet fully known, but it appears that a still, containing 2,000 gallons of oil, exploded while all the men employed by the firm, numbering between three to four hundred, were at work. Eleven dead bodies had been recovered, and a number of those who were injured have been taken to the hospital; but it is expected that many more persons have been killed.

Two years ago all England was startled by the news that Her Majesty's good ship *Eurydice*, homeward bound from the West Indies, had gone down, almost within sight of port, and well within sight of land. There seems some reason to fear that another vessel of the same class has met with a similar fate from dissimilar causes. The training-ship *Atalanta* left Bermuda for England on the 31st January, with orders to be off Spithead on the 4th April. But, from the date of her sailing, nothing has been heard of her. The *Atalanta* is a gun brig, and sister ship of the *Eurydice*. She has been used as a training-ship for ordinary seamen, and the officers and crew in all number 300. It is said that, on her trial trip in October, she was noticed to roll dangerously, owing to being overburdened aloft; in other words, like the *Eurydice*, she was over-masted and over-spurred. The *Atalanta* may yet reach port in safety; but the hope must grow fainter every day.

The wages of the operatives in all branches of the cotton trade in Wigan have been advanced 5 per cent.

Mr. Hugh Mason and Mr. J. R. Coulthard, the arbitrators in the matter of the weavers' wages, in the Ashton-under-Lyne district, have given their award in favour of the operatives. The advance which they allow is 24 per cent. making, with that granted by the employers, 5 per cent., which was the amount for which the operatives struck work.

FOREIGN.

According to private letters received in Paris from St. Petersburg, Prince Orloff will shortly resume his post as Russian Ambassador to the French Republic.

The Paris *Globe* announces that the Jesuits are now determined to resist the decrees of March 29, and not to dissolve. The same paper adds that about the time when the law will be put into force, the Count de Chambord

will issue a manifesto in favour of the Jesuits. This he will do, not at the request of the Jesuits, but at that of the Royalists themselves.

The Archbishop of Tours and his suffragans have addressed to President Grévy a protest against the anti-Jesuit decrees. The document declares that the cause of the religious orders is the cause of Catholicism, and that the decrees are not warranted by any existing laws. It insists that the Church has exclusive jurisdiction over the forms in which monastic vows are carried out; and that the authorisation for which all but the Jesuits are invited to apply would be refused. It also defends the Jesuits upon the score of their services to the Church and to education.

M. de Cassagnac's attempt to set up Prince Victor against his father is promptly repudiated by the *Ordre*, which states that the young Prince considers the use sought to be made of his name as a great insult. The Bonapartist organ scornfully refers M. de Cassagnac to the Count of Chambord, if he is in search of a flag, and declares that there is nothing in common between his Imperialism and the party headed and led by Prince Napoleon. M. Rouher, speaking at a meeting of the Council-General of the Puy de Dôme, declared that Prince Napoleon's recent letter had profoundly afflicted him. He thought it a heavy blow, from which the Bonapartists would never recover. He greatly regretted the absence of the Empress Eugénie.

There is a talk of a protest against Prince Napoleon's letter by his cousins, the Cardinal and Prince Charles Bonaparte.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* contradicts a report that Admiral Potemps, French Ambassador to England, had been recalled. M. Léon Say may, perhaps, at some future time, come here on a special mission as to tariffs, but he will not supersede the Admiral.

For the past three months the excess of receipts from the indirect taxes over the estimates in France amount to 261,204,000f.

The Emperor William has flatly refused to accept the resignation of Prince Bismarck. The Chancellor has, no doubt, had serious difficulties to encounter, but his Majesty cannot relieve him from office because he believes himself unable in a particular case to carry out the task allotted to him by the Constitution. The sensation caused by Prince Bismarck's resignation is now over. The States which opposed the Prince have promised submission, on the ground that they did not imagine he would take the matter so much to heart.

The German Parliament proceeded on Friday with the debate on the German Army Bill. A motion to restrict the operation of the measure to three years was lost by 180 votes to 104, and paragraphs fixing the peace strength of the army at 427,270 men for the next eight years were adopted by 186 votes to 96.

On Saturday the debate on the second reading of the Army Bill was concluded. A motion to exempt the clergy from liability to military service was rejected, and a motion that they should not be exempt from the Ersatz reserve drill was agreed to. Field-Marshal Count von Moltke voted for the motion. A resolution proposed by Herr Böhler urging the Imperial Chancellor to bring about a congress of States with a view to promoting a general disarmament was almost unanimously rejected. Herr Böhler had previously had a correspondence on the subject with Prince Bismarck, who wrote:—"I regret being too much occupied with urgent and practical concerns to have any time left for the contingencies of a future which I am afraid neither of us will live to see. Only after you have won our neighbours for your plans shall I or any other German Chancellor be in a position to attend to such like suggestions in relation to this country and its purely and permanently defensive position. But even then I fear nations will find it difficult to supervise each other's military preparations and to create a board able and willing to exercise and enforce an effectual military control."

The Crown Princess of Germany remains at Rome. The other day she visited the provisional tomb of Victor Emmanuel at the Pantheon, and placed on the sepulchre a wreath tied with ribbons of the German colours. She has since gone to Naples, and is to return to Berlin in a fortnight. It is currently reported that the Princess's visit to Italy has arisen out of a violent quarrel between her Imperial Highness and her mother-in-law, the Empress of Germany, and that the younger lady refuses to return home until she has received an apology.

Both the King and Queen of Spain, according to the *Epoca*, were disposed to approve the commutation of the sentence of death passed on Otero, provided the Ministers agree to it. The latter, however, rejected Otero's appeal, and he was executed yesterday.

The death is announced from Moscow of the celebrated violin player Wieniawski, formerly of Paris and Brussels Conservatoires.

The railway through the St. Gotthard Tunnel, recently completed, will, it is expected, be opened to traffic as early as the beginning of next October, although it is not by any means likely that the lines connecting the tunnel with the existing railways will be finished by that time.

Prince Gortschakoff is seriously unwell.

He has been delirious, and, it seems, can neither eat nor sleep. Very little hope is entertained of his recovery.

The relations between Russia and China are still strained; but there seems no immediate prospect of war resulting. It is officially stated in St. Petersburg that the Chinese Government has not been instigated by any Power to take up a hostile attitude towards Russia. The Russian Government appears to be perfectly willing to open fresh negotiations for a new treaty.

A St. Petersburg telegram in the *Voltaire* affirms that the Grand Duke Constantine has been under arrest in his palace for the last three days as a revolutionist.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that General Melikoff's position at St. Petersburg is seriously undermined, and that his most insidious adversaries are personages in a position to influence the mind of the Czar. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says that the full powers of General Loris Melikoff have been curtailed, by provincial governors being ordered to report upon sundry matters connected with the preservation of public order, not to the Dictator, but to the Minister of the Interior.

Two peasants in the Government of Jaroslaw have been sentenced to transportation for taking an active part in propagating the faith of the Old Believers; and another peasant to a year's imprisonment for constructing a place of worship for the sect. The judgment of the Court furthermore ordered that the building should be destroyed.

A Russian of "noble birth" is on his trial at Kharkoff on the charge of disseminating sedition publications.

A telegram from the *Daily News* correspondent at St. Petersburg states that General Scobeleff's departure is still uncertain, and his movements are said to be dependent on the change of Ministry in England.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News*, "Batoum, which by the Berlin Treaty was to be a free city, has been, it is said, changed into a fortress by Russia. The forts, instead of being demolished, have been repaired, and a great arsenal is being built a few miles from the city, connected by a tramway line."

The *Daily News* has received from its correspondent at Salonica an account of the captivity of Colonel Synge. During the whole time he was kept by the brigands in a cave guarded by five men. He had to put up with indifferent fare, but met with no ill-treatment. Once, however, the brigands threatened to roast him alive. This was because another band proposed to the dragoman of the British consulate to capture Niko, the brigand who carried off the Colonel, and then effect an exchange of prisoners. This came to the knowledge of the men guarding Colonel Synge, and they told him that had the proposal been acted upon they would have fayed him, covered him with petroleum, and placed him over a fire.

At Belgrade, a congratulatory address, expressing sympathy and confidence towards the Liberal party in England, is being signed.

Most lamentable accounts come from Asia Minor as to the condition of the famine stricken inhabitants. In one district alone no less than 150 people have died from starvation; and at Van more than 300 children are ill of famine fever or diseases produced by insufficiency of food. Of course the Turkish Government are doing nothing in the matter, and probably will say they can do nothing.

A despatch from Rangoon states that the reports of King Theebaw's death are not confirmed, but his son and heir has been carried off by small pox. Some seven hundred persons of various classes have been buried alive at Mandalay to propitiate the evil spirits, and save, if possible, the King's life. They were buried under the towers of the city walls. The *Daily News* Correspondent explains that these sacrifices had been ordered because the evil spirits are believed to have been irritated because there had been no change of capital when the new Monarch ascended the throne, and they have sent a plague of small-pox to show their anger. The King, however, is said to be suffering from leprosy, not small-pox.

On Monday the German Federal Council adopted a resolution declaring receipts for postage orders and remittances liable to a stamp duty, thus reversing the previous vote which led to the resignation of Prince Bismarck.

Much attention has recently been paid in Berlin to the great increase of emigration from Germany to England and America. This increase is evidently connected with the new Army Bill, and entails a very serious loss upon the country.

It is stated by the Paris *Union* that Cardinal Nina, the Pontifical Secretary of State, has addressed a protest to the French Government against its decrees respecting the unauthorised religious bodies.

The traction tramway up Mount Vesuvius is to be opened in a few days.

The Vatican is preparing the decree by which St. Thomas Aquinas will be proclaimed protector of all Catholic educational institutions.

Mr. Murray announces a new work by Mr. Darwin on "Circumnavigation of Plants."

A telegram has been received from New York announcing the discovery of a new comet

made in Michigan on the night of the 6th inst.

The Drapers' Company offers £10,000 towards the new buildings for the School of Technical Science in Cowper-street, provided that a like sum is raised from other sources; and it is stated that promises of one-half of the money have been already secured.

Remains of lake dwellings have been discovered in a peat bog near Milan, and in a street in Milan excavations for a house have brought to light what are believed to be vestiges of the old Roman theatre.

The *Academy* hears that early in January Mr. E. Whymper successfully accomplished the ascent of Chimborazo, the loftiest mountain in the Cordilleras of Ecuador. He took ten days in getting from the Rio Bamba, two-thirds of the way up to the summit, and the difficulties encountered were greater than was expected, owing to the wind and the rarefaction of the air. On the top of the mountain the thermometer showed a temperature of 11 deg. F. There is no crater at all, but two peaks, both of which Mr. Whymper ascended; the higher one was at an elevation of 21,982ft. above the sea-level, or nearly 12,000ft. above the valley of Quito.

Mr. Sims Reeves will, it is said, give a series of farewell performances. His son Herbert will shortly make his *début* at Mr. Ganz's Orchestral Concerts. In the autumn the veteran artist, accompanied by his son, will begin the farewell in Ireland, returning to London for a series of engagements during the ensuing winter and summer. In the autumn of 1881 Mr. Reeves proposes to make a final tour through Great Britain, and to sing both in opera and oratorio in London during the rest of the year. These will be his closing performances, and having made his *début* on the lyric stage as Edgardo, as Edgardo he will take leave of it.

The *Educational Times* contains a translation of a paper by Dr. Treichler on the dangers of habitual headache and of intellectual exertion of the exhausted brain, in which he deprecates the constant addition of fresh subjects to the teaching programme, making night work necessary, when the ganglion cells are already exhausted, and have lost the power of understanding and abidingly taking in new and difficult ideas. Mr. Douglas Fox writes to the *Times* endorsing his statements, and adding that growing children frequently become dull without any obvious cause. This he attributes to the brain increasing in size more rapidly than the skull, thus causing, for a time, compression.

GLEANINGS.

SYNONYMOUS.—The Will of the People—the People's William.—*Punch*.

GULIELMUS REDIVIVUS.—William the Conqueror, A.D. 1880!—*Punch*.

TRAMPLING ON THE FALLEN.—The newsboys at the stations are hawking the latest biography of the "late present" Premier as "Benjamin Disraeli—just out!"—*Punch*.

The *Moscow Gazette* recently announced that Lord Beaconsfield "Disraeli" was going to stand for the West-end of London at the General Election!

What is to be done with Cyprus? Mr. H. Labouchere has made a good suggestion, that the sovereignty of this Island of the Blest shall be handed over to Lord Beaconsfield.

Imitation sealskins are made most successfully in Belgium out of rabbit skins by a peculiar process of preparation. The *Standard* says that recently 10,000 rabbits were killed on a farm in Essex and the skins sent to Belgium.

An old-fashioned minister passing a fashionable church not long ago, on which a new spire was going up, was asked how much higher it was to be. "Not much," he answered; "that congregation don't own much higher in that direction."

A "Church without Sermons" has been established in New York for the benefit of those who desire to join in the services of the Episcopal Church "without being obliged to listen to a lengthy discourse from a too often uninteresting preacher."

The system of supplying steam to houses just as water and gas are laid on is making way in America, and at Troy, New York State, the local company supply steam for twenty engines in different parts of the town, and for heating purposes to about a hundred houses. One point of delivery is a mile and a half from the boiler-house, but no difficulty has been met with.

A TRIMMER.—*Country Doctor* (as they came from Church). But now really, between ourselves, Mangles, how did you vote?" Rustic.

"Well, sir, both parties they come and axed me, and I says to one, says I, Yes, and I couldn't say No to t'other, so I takes my ballot card, goes into the box, shuts my eyes, and makes a big cross, pops it in, and Lor' only knows 'ow I voted!"—*Punch*.

STREET NUISANCES.—A society has lately been formed for the regulation of street music, and the suppression of street nuisances. It not only wages war against organs of all kinds, but also—to quote its own synopsis of the Bill which it proposes to bring before Parliament during its present Session—wishes to make it illegal "for any vendor of food or other commodity, any hawker of newspapers or other periodicals, or any other person to call, bawl, or cry his or her wares, merchant-

dise, or occupation, or otherwise to attempt to attract attention by making discordant noises, whether by the human voice, or blowing horns, or ringing bells." Mr. Bass is the president of the new society.

POLLING MISADVENTURES.—During the early part of the polling day at Westminster, a well-looking workman was hurrying away from the Broad Sanctuary, folding up a ballot paper as he went. "Where are you going with that, my friend?" said a bystander. "To work," replied the artisan. "I've put in my vote for Russell and Smith, and here's the receipt." He had, in fact thrown down on the table the polling card issued by the Conservative candidate, and imagined that in so doing he had voted. We have heard of another case in which a puzzled voter was maliciously advised to put a cross against the name he most disliked—and he did it.

BUNG, FROM HIS BIER.

We take the following from this week's *Punch*:

Here lies one
Who, if Froth had been Fact,
And Excise-License English Liberty,
Would have saved the Country.

As it was,
He expended a great flow of language,
And a greater of liquor;
He gained nothing to speak of,
And he lost three-fourths of the Elections.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VICTORY.

Punch of yesterday contains a very fine cartoon by Mr. Tenniel, representing Mr. Gladstone as a woodman, overthrowing the creator of the faggot votes, with an adaptation of the words from the "Lady of the Lake," relating how Fitz-James disarmed Roderrick Dhu—

"A conqueror from the desperate close—
But breathless—William Ewart rose."

And in another part of the paper there is the following fine new rendering of some lines of Mr. Tennyson's, headed "Victory": W. E. G. April, 1880:

Well done! And surely it is well.
Whatever wary wisdom urge,
Not prompt with pheon or with dirge,
Till Truth and Time shall test and tell.

But Time is champion of Truth.
And love of Truth has firm upborne
This fighter 'gainst the doubt and scorn
Of callous age, of cynic youth.

And Time, sure-footed Nemesis
Of fear and falsehood and unfaith,
Has left Truth's witness free from scathe
Of Hatred's howl or Envy's hiss.

Yet let not worsted foemen lour.
Mere conquest is a trivial thing:
Wise laureated little care to sing
The petty triumphs of the hour.

For Fortune's wheel has many turns:
The windy praise, the wild acclaim,
That make the moment's fleeting fame,
Are meeds the nobler spirit spurns.

Wisdom reserves its calm applause
For Victoria in the worthier fight,
The struggle for the better light,
The higher aim, the larger cause.

And when the dust of conflict clears,
And party passions pale and die,
And like dawn-frightened spectres fly
The flock of hates, and spites, and fears:

When blind appeals to passions blind
No longer stir the State to storm,
And Patriot Honour's placid form
Beacons once more the public mind:

It may be even foes who fret
At the hot herd's applausive breath,
Shall own well won the victor's wreath
Upon the Veteran's forehead set.

Well won! The war was fierce and long,
The champion had his flaws and slips,
But, with whatever faults, his lips
Spake truth, and in its strength were strong.

Consel of policy's quick fears
He never took, he struck his stroke
For justice, and no clamour broke
The passion of his seventy year.

The fervent tongue that scared the wise
With too tempestuous eloquence,
Nor lost its hold of fact and sense,
Or paltered with the plague of lies.

Let lesser eyes spy out the faults
That marked the arduous campaign;
His shield bears dints, but not a stain;
He held the truth 'gainst all assaults.

And he stands Victor! That is nought
To one who looks beyond the day,
Nor cares to join the blatant bray
Of triumph o'er the foes he fought.

Englishmen they, as he is one;
But holding that he fought for right,
And waged a fair and gallant fight,
Punch hails the Victor with "Well done!"

THE REV. D. MACRAE.—The congregation meeting at Kinnaird Hall, Dundee, under the pastorate of the Rev. D. Macrae, have adopted a constitution, according to which the form of government is to combine certain elements of Independence and Presbyterianism, the ultimate appeal in church matters being to the people, while the administration of spiritual affairs is entrusted to Presbyteries or elders, under the presidency of the minister. A third of the elders retire every two years, remaining eligible, however, for either immediate or subsequent re-election. A formula is in course of preparation, which is to present in a brief and catholic form what the members of the church regard as the vital elements of Christian faith and life. It is intended that this formula shall be sufficiently short to permit of its forming a part of public worship, like the Apostles' Creed or the Lord's Prayer. A catechism is also to be prepared for Sunday-school and home use. The membership of the congregation now amounts to about 1,200.

Views of the Free Churches.

CONGREGATIONAL.

— Mr. H. Hewitt, of Airedale College, has accepted the pastorate of Grove Chapel, Gomersal.

— Rev. W. T. Poole has announced his intention of resigning the pastorate of the church at Hornbeam in June.

— Mr. Horace E. Hall, M.A., of Cheshunt College, has accepted the pastorate of the church at Union Chapel, Plymouth.

— Rev. E. D. Wilson, on Sunday evening, preached to a large congregation his farewell sermon at Craven Chapel, the pastorate of which he has resigned.

— The subject of the Merchants' Lecture, by the Rev. Dr. Aveling, at Weigh house Chapel, on Tuesday next, will be "The Human and Divine Estimate of Faithful Service."

— The Winslow Church, Taunton, Massachusetts, United States, has voted its pastor, Rev. Dr. Mortimer Blaikie, six months' leave of absence to enable him to take a trip to Europe.

— Mr. W. H. Chesson, of Lancashire Independent College, has accepted a unanimous call from the church and congregation worshipping at Worley-road, Swinton, Lancashire.

— A new church, capable of seating 700 persons, and erected at a cost of £4,500, in Bourke-street, Sydney, New South Wales, was opened on the 8th of February for the congregation of which the Rev. T. Johnson is pastor.

— By the will of the late Mr. D. N. Skilling, of Winchester, Mass. clussetts, £2,000 have been bequeathed to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Purposes, and £1,000 to the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society.

— A new church, to seat 400 persons, is in course of erection in Great King-street, Dunedin, New Zealand. The arrangement of the portion devoted to school purposes furnishes opportunity for readily enlarging the seating capacity of the edifice to 800.

— At the Summer-town Church, Oxford, the pastor (Rev. C. Higgins) delivered on Tuesday last, the 6th inst., a public lecture on "The Successful Merchant." Every Thursday evening he is delivering lectures on "The Pilgrim's Progress," with considerable success.

— The annual sale of work in connection with Albion Church, Hull, was opened on the 6th inst. by Rev. Herbert Arnold. The receipts exceeded former years, amounting to £125 13s. 4d., the purchasers in almost every instance being members of the Albion congregation.

— Rev. Colin Brewster, on resigning the pastorate of Brownlow-hill Chapel, Liverpool, was presented at a meeting on the 7th inst. with a purse of money, and an illuminated address expressive of the regard in which he is held by the members of the church and congregation.

— The second anniversary of the opening of Pembroke Chapel, Clifton (Rev. L. H. Byrnes, pastor), was observed on the 1st inst. by a public meeting, over which S. Wills, Esq., presided. It was mentioned that the total cost of the building was £7,500, and the debt had now been reduced to £1,400.

— The Rev. F. Roberts, pastor of the English Church at Neath, has intimated to the congregation his intention to resign the pastorate. The rev. gentleman carries with him the best wishes of his church, and fervent hopes that he may be restored to health during the period of rest he intends taking.

— Rev. Elvery Dothee, B.A., of Thornton, Bradford, acting under medical advice, has resigned his pastorate, the resignation taking effect from after the third Sunday in May. Mr. Dothee has, we learn, no intention of seeking another pastorate at present, but is prepared to take pulpit services on Sundays or evenings.

— Rev. W. H. Hines, on resigning the pastorate of the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Basingstoke, which he has held for upwards of ten years, has been presented with a silver salver, in token of the regard in which he is held by the church and congregation, and with a silver epergne by the teachers and scholars of the Sunday-school.

— Rev. Dr. McAuslane received a public recognition on the 7th inst., as pastor of Victoria-park Church, Approach-road. Mr. Link, the senior deacon, presided, and fraternal addresses were delivered by the Revs. S. Hebditch, J. W. Atkinson, W. Tyler, S. Watts, W. Jubb, Jenkins Jones, T. B. Stevenson (Wesleyan), W. Paterson, and J. Ellis.

— The report read at the first annual meeting of the Camberwell-green Chapel Young Men's Society referred to the fact that, with a view to carrying out one of the aims of the society—providing recreations for the summer months—a cricket club had been formed. Six lectures had been delivered during the session, and the total membership of the society amounted to 80.

— The first anniversary of the settlement of Rev. A. F. Barfield, as pastor of the Bridge-street Church, Wallaseal, was celebrated on Monday evening. During the year 38 members had been received into the church, and 14 were about to be proposed. Mr. Watkins presided, and at the close of the meeting handed a purse, containing £25, to the pastor, "as an expression of their esteem and love."

Chapel burial-ground, Tottenham-court-road." A letter has also been written to the Secretary of State, calling his attention to the circumstance, with a view to preventing his issuing any order sanctioning the removal of human remains.

The memorial-stone of new Sunday-schools connected with Princes-street Chapel, Devonport, was laid on the 9th inst., the current number of the *Nonconformist* and *Independent* being among the articles deposited in the recess. The Rev. T. Hooper (pastor) presented a trowel to the Rev. E. T. Egg, by whom the stone was laid. A public meeting was held in the chapel at night, when addresses were delivered by the Revs. E. T. Egg, J. P. Haddy, Prof. Chapman, C. Taylor, J. K. Jackling, C. J. Palmer, and E. A. Tydeman. The receipts of the day amounted to £179.

Rev. John Aston, in consequence of failing health, has resigned the pastorate of the church at Eccleshill, near Leeds, which he has held for 29 years. During his ministry the chapel has been enlarged and a new schoolroom has been built. A sum of money has been subscribed by the congregation, which will be put into the hands of trustees, and given to Mr. Aston, in the form of an annuity, sufficient, it is hoped, to make him comfortable in his retirement. Mr. Aston is still hopeful that after a twelvemonth's entire rest he will be able to take an occasional service if opportunity should offer.

Rev. H. Williams, late of Boston, Lincolnshire, was publicly recognised on the 26th of February as pastor of Trinity Church, Christchurch, New Zealand, vacant through the appointment of its former pastor, the Rev. W. J. Habens, to the office of Inspector-General of Education for New Zealand. Dr. Roseby, Revs. W. J. Habens, B.A., B. Hallows, B.A., and other local ministers took part in the services. In testimony of the spirit which now animates the congregation, it is mentioned that they are taking steps to establish another strong Congregational church in a rapidly rising district of Christchurch.

Rev. Fairfax Goodall, on resigning the pastorate of the church at Lowestoft, where he has ministered for 11 years, was presented on the 5th inst., with a purse containing £144 11s. 6d., in token of the regard in which he is held. "The gift," said the chairman G. Riches, Esq., of Carlton Colville, "is not confined to your church and congregation, although they form the greater number, but comprise the voluntary offerings of friends connected with other religious bodies in the town and neighbourhood." Mr. Goodall, in returning thanks, mentioned that during his ministry the receipts for various purposes amounted to £7,780, the finances of the last two years being better than in any preceding period. A debt had been cleared, an organ erected, and land adjoining the chapel had been purchased and nearly paid for.

The opening services of the new church at Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham, were held on the 5th inst., when a sermon was preached by Professor Simon. At the evening meeting, over which J. A. Cooper, Esq., presided, addresses were given by the Revs. W. Soarle, J. H. Jones, J. H. Heathcote, and other friends. Mr. Richard Parkes, the secretary, presented a statement of accounts, from which it appeared that the total cost of the site, buildings, and fittings, would amount to a little over £3,000, towards which the committee had received in cash and promises about half the required amount. The collections at the opening services, including special donations, amounted to nearly £100. The building, which is of Gothic design, is of brick, with stone dressings, having an internal dimension of 70 ft. by 40 ft., with the addition of shallow transepts. It is designed ultimately to seat 700 worshippers, but for the present is divided by a temporary wall, the back portion being utilised for schoolroom, vestry, and classrooms. The present accommodation is for 400, including front gallery, which is seated for 100. The building fronts the Park-road, and is entered by a central open porch and inner lobbies to the floor, and by a staircase to the gallery placed in the tower, which forms the south-west angle of the front elevation, and is surmounted by a spire, reaching 100 ft. from the ground. The designs have been prepared by Messrs. Ingall and Hughes, architects.

A dedication service was held on April 8th, at York-street Church, Dublin, in connection with the departure of Mr. W. S. Palmer, L.R.C.S.I., &c., as M.R.C. Missionary to Lake Tanganyika, Central Africa. The Rev. S. J. Whitmee, who presided, said that as Mr. Palmer was going as a medical missionary he would not be ordained. This service would, however, in his opinion, serve all the purposes of an ordination service. They met to commend their friend to God for his work, and publicly to recognise him as their messenger to the heathen. He hoped the service would be helpful to Mr. Palmer, and that it would increase the interest of the church in missionary work. The Rev. James Stevenson (United Presbyterian) opened the service by reading the Scriptures and offering prayer; Rev. W. Fleming Stevenson, M.A. (Presbyterian), gave an address on the claims of Foreign Missions; Rev. Edward H. Jones (representing the London Missionary Society) gave an interesting account of the Central African Missions; Rev. W. Guard Price (Wesleyan) offered the dedication prayer; the Rev. S. J. Whitmee gave the charge to the missionary; and the Rev. G. A. P. Arbuthnot (Episcopal) offered the concluding prayer. There was a large attendance, both of ministers and others, representing different denominations. Mr. Palmer has made himself useful in Christian work in the city, and is highly respected. The number of young men present was remarkable. It is hoped that some may be led by the service to consider the claims of the mission field. At the present time there are two other young men connected with York-street, who are hoping to enter the ministry—one at home, and the other abroad.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Dr. Liddon preached at special re-opening services just held at Earls Colne.

The Rev. Harry Collings has accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the church at Christ-church, George-street, Ryde.

The Rev. James Seager, of Thrapston, has received a cordial invitation to the pastorate of the George-street Church, Salford.

The London Baptist Association Chapel for the year to be erected during the presidency of the Rev. W. Brock, is to be at Finsbury-park.

Mr. James Easter, of the Pastor's College, has received and accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the church at Bildestone, Suffolk.

A bazaar just held at Campsbourne Chapel, Hornsey—opened by Mr. H. R. Williams—has resulted in the addition of £70 to the general fund.

Mr. James Porteous, student of Rawdon College, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Baptist Church at Lockwood, Huddersfield, to become their pastor.

The church at Coalville is about to lose its pastor, the Rev. W. Wootton, who has accepted a very cordial invitation to the pastorate of Princes Risborough, Bucks.

We are glad to hear that a considerable sum has been subscribed towards the erection of the new Tabernacle at Battersby, for the church under the pastoral care of the Rev. T. Lardner.

The financial result of the bazaar in aid of Shoreditch Tabernacle Building Fund, so far as the first day's (Tuesday) proceedings are concerned, was £150, exclusive of the amount received for admission.

As a valedictory testimonial from the church at Folkestone, which the Rev. W. Sampson has resigned to accept the Baptist Union secretariat, he last week received £27, besides another useful present.

The church at West Croydon under the pastorate of the Rev. J. A. Spurgeon has purchased from the London Baptist Association a site in London-road, Croydon, placed in trust of that body by the will of a deceased owner, for the purpose of a mission chapel.

Connected with the ministry in Australia of Mr. A. J. Clarke, who was well known as an evangelist in England, and who left these shores through ill-health, the erection of a tabernacle capable of seating 1,250 persons is contemplated at West Melbourn.

It may be mentioned that the recent amalgamation of the British and Irish Home Mission in the Baptist Union has involved the presentation of the annual report of the first-named work at the autumn session of the latter body, instead of at the annual spring meetings in London as hitherto.

Intelligence has just been received by the Missionary Society that the intended departure of the Rev. G. H. Rouse, LL.B., from Calcutta, has been unavoidably postponed, and he will probably not reach England until after the close of the annual meeting at which he is announced to speak.

The following recent settlements have been made by students of the Pastor's College: Mr. R. Smathers, at Whitchurch, Hants; Mr. D. Bruce, at Forres, N.B.; Mr. M. Cumming, removing from New Barnet, at Bury St. Edmunds; while Mr. W. Mann is sailing for Cape Town to join the Rev. W. Hamilton.

By special request, and in consequence of the elections being expected to interfere with the ordinary collecting arrangements throughout the churches, the committee of the Missionary Society have arranged to keep the books open up to the last possible moment prior to the already advertised annual meeting.

We understand that amongst the contributions that have recently been received by the secretary of the Missionary Society has been one of £500 from Mr. J. Tritton, the treasurer, this sum being in addition to other generous gifts to the work by that gentleman. A further sum of £200 has also come to hand from a friend at Torquay, through the Rev. E. Edwards.

Recognition services connected with the settlement of the Rev. G. F. Gould—son of the Baptist Union President—as pastor of the church at Cotham-grove, Bristol, whither he has removed from Bourne-mouth—were held on Monday. The Rev. Dr. Gotch presided at the public meeting, at which addresses were also delivered by the Revs. J. Penny, D. P. Evans, R. Glover, and G. Gould (Norwich).

Tidings have come to hand within the last week from Messrs. Comber and Crudginton, in Africa, of the opening up of a new route by way of Sanda to Stanley Pool. The people of this district have received the missionaries very warmly, and have given them leave to establish a native Evangelist in their midst. After the repulse of the Congo missionaries at Makuta, this intelligence will be very welcome to all friends of the new enterprise.

On Sunday, April 11, the Rev. John Aldis preached anniversary sermons at Commercial-road Chapel, Oxford, to large congregations. The Rev. W. Anderson, of Reading, presided at the annual public meeting on Monday evening, when an encouraging report was submitted, and addresses given by the chairman, and the Revs. J. Aldis, J. P. Barnett, G. H. Davies, Evan Lewis, and W. Hackney. In connection with the services, a sale of work was held in the schoolroom, with most satisfactory results.

On Wednesday evening, April 7, a tea and public meeting took place at Cornwall-road Chapel, Brixton, to recognise the Rev. E. P. Barrett as pastor of the church. About 150 sat down to tea. At the public meeting which followed the chair was taken by Samuel Watson, Esq., and the Revs. W. Bontley (of Dalston), Dr. S. G. Green (of Clapham), W. Guff (of Shoreditch), W. H. Vivian (of Loughton), D. Jones, B.A., J. T. Swift, T. L. Edwards (of Brixton), with Messrs. J. H. Brookes, Osborne, and J. G. Watson, took part in the proceedings.

The testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Angus, for his long and valued service to the denomination and the cause of religion generally, especially by his tutorial and literary efforts, is to consist of a lecture, to the founding of which some £2,000 has been raised. This sum, together with the portraits which have for some time past been in course of preparation, is to be presented to Dr. Angus upon a selected occasion in the course of the forthcoming spring meetings. Considerable additional interest is thereby naturally expected to attach to these gatherings.

On Monday last ordination services connected with the settlement of the Rev. A. Hampden Lee, as co-pastor with the Rev. W. Lees, of the churches at Stafford-street and Vicarage-walk, Walsall, were held in Vicarage-walk Chapel. The Rev. S. S. Allsop, president of the General Baptist Association, presided, and put the usual questions to Mr. Lee. The Rev. Professor Goudby, of Chilwell College, delivered the usual charge to the new minister; the Rev. E. C. Pike, of Birmingham, offered the dedicatory prayer; and the address to the church was given by the Rev. J. Clifford, LL.B., of London. A tea and public meeting followed.

At Surbiton-hill special services to celebrate

the liquidation of the debt from Oaklands Chapel have just been held. The Rev. J. R. Wood, of Holloway, preached, and at a public meeting Mr. J. S. Macmaster, of Mitcham, presided. The Rev. W. Baster (pastor) described the origin of the work, explaining that the site was given by a friend, and that the cost of the structure was £2,000, one-half of which the London Baptist Association had contributed. During the present ministry of about four years' duration, 133 members have been added to the church. The Revs. J. Hunt Cooke, W. Page, H. Bayley, and others delivered addresses.

The anniversaries of the Pastor's College about to be held are expected to rank amongst the most successful connected with the institution. According to present arrangements the proceedings of the sixteenth Conference will be prefaced on Monday by an afternoon devotional service at the College, followed by one at the Tabernacle, under the presidency of the Rev. J. A. Spurgeon. A public meeting will, on the same evening, be held at the Shoreditch Tabernacle, with Mr. Spurgeon in the chair. Following an hour's special thanksgiving the next morning, the President will deliver his address to the ministers and students. At the Stockwell Orphanage

Professor Ferguson and Mr. W. Y. Fullerton will speak, and the Rev. W. Mackinlay will submit a paper upon "Religion in the United States." The Vice-President's address will open the gatherings on Wednesday, after which the Rev. W. Williams will read a paper on "Fuel for Heart Flames;" and the Rev. J. C. Thompson one on "Our Ministerial Attitude towards those who Differ from us in Fundamentals." The Phillips tea and supper will be given on that evening. On Thursday the Rev. W. E. Rice will deliver a paper on "Self-Renunciation;" the Rev. E. E. Walter on "The Unused Energy of the Church, and How to Utilise It;" and Rev. F. A. Jones, on "Colportage." The usual Tabernacle public meeting on behalf of the College will follow, and Friday will bring the Conference to a close, the Revs. Professor Gracey, T. Horley, and F. G. Merchant giving addresses, the two last-named upon "The Scriptures—Hints to Help in their Proper Study;" and "The Power of the Holy Spirit: the Preacher's Need and Honour."

PRESBYTERIAN.

The St. John's-wood congregation, vacant since the departure of the Rev. Dr. Drummond for Glasgow, have decided to call the Rev. Dr. Gibson, of Chicago.

A telegram was received in London on Tuesday announcing the safe arrival in Sydney of the Rev. J. M. Ross and family.

The London Presbytery met on Tuesday—Rev. J. M. Erskine, Moderator. The induction of the Rev. W. A. Rodger at Woolston was fixed for Thursday next. Moderation in a call was appointed to take place at St. John's-wood on the 23rd inst. Rev. Dr. Kennedy Moore announced that his new church at Portsdown would be opened on the 22nd inst., and the following were appointed as a deputation to represent the Presbytery on the occasion: Messrs. Bruce, Goodman, G. Duncan, Kynoch, Ness, Moreton, and R. White. Mr. David Eades, Mr. W. D. Fairbairn, M.A., Mr. James Hall, Mr. A. Hardie, Mr. Alexander Jeffrey, Mr. George Mole, Mr. H. P. Slade, Mr. W. Weatherstone, Mr. F. B. Whitmore, and Mr. Frederick Jelen, theological students just finishing their course, were taken on trials for licence to preach the Gospel. Mr. George Henry was licensed by the Presbytery. The discussion on the following resolution, moved at last meeting by Mr. Bruce, was then taken up:—"Recognise the great importance of carrying on the work of church extension within the bounds of the Presbytery in a systematic and energetic manner. That this can only be done if each member of Presbytery will do his best towards providing in the various congregations the necessary funds by means of an annual collection and individual subscriptions. This Presbytery would also encourage the formation of a loan fund, on commercial principles, to assist congregations in the purchase of sites, and in church building." Dr. Fraser said, as a Church, they could not stand still in the midst of the growing population of London. They were not losing ground when compared with other denominations, but were not extending so rapidly as they might desire, partly owing to the expense of building churches in a place like London, and partly from the difficulty experienced in obtaining a supply of suitable ministers. If they were to have more churches they must address themselves to the question of assisting church building. It was nonsense to say that a small body of people should be burdened with the entire payment for a spiritual home for those not yet gathered. They need to build the churches at once, and pay for the same progressively; therefore he was glad that it was in contemplation to start a Church Building Society, as suggested by Mr. Goodman. This society would lend money to congregations on commercial principles, and promised to be of great usefulness to the Church. They should also endeavour to get a number of gentlemen to put their names down for an annual subscription towards church extension. Would it not be possible for two neighbouring congregations to combine to plant a third church in the locality? Mr. Goodman, explaining his scheme, said they proposed to lend money at 10 per cent. per annum, which would repay both the principal and interest in fourteen years. If the project was taken up by the Church at large, in a few years the society would be a centre of great influence for good. The scheme would embrace the building of churches, schools, and manse, and would be for the benefit of the whole denomination. Mr. H. M. Matheson saw no reason why the fund should not prove a great success if the subject was well ventilated in the Church. Dr. Dykes approved of the scheme. "He thought a loan, repayable in reasonable amounts, spread over a certain number of years, would do away with bazaars, and with the constant dunning of people for money all over the country. It would be a mistake to pursue the policy of abstaining from church-building just as they had in the past. Their watchword now should be 'forward.' Dr. Hamilton said the idea of the proposed society was nothing new either to London or Glasgow. What advantage would be gained by making their Church commercial, and taking the matter out of the hands of societies already in existence? Young congrega-

tions would hardly be able to pay 10 per cent., and would prefer to secure their money at a cheaper rate of interest. Rev. Dr. McColl, Rev. John Matheson, and Mr. Turnbull having spoken, the motion was unanimously agreed to. Dr. Fraser, intimating the arrangements for the approaching Synod, said that sufficient accommodation had not yet been secured for ministers. On the Tuesday the Marylebone congregation would dine the Synod in St. James's Hall, and the same evening tea would be provided at Exeter Hall, before the missionary meeting commenced. Professor Chalmers intimated that Edgware-road, on the Underground Railway, was the nearest station to Marylebone Church, which, being near Marble-arch, was also reached by six routes of omnibuses. Rev. Dr. Edmond nominated the Rev. Dr. Graham for the Barbour chair, and the Rev. William Ballantyne nominated Professor Chalmers for the Principalship of the London College. Both motions were agreed to without discussion. A petition was received from the Wandsworth Session relative to the Tooting application. The document ran:—"Inter alia, Mr. Berry having reported that the Presbytery of London at its last meeting had recommended the Synod to receive into the Presbyterian Church of England the minister and congregation of the Congregational church at Tooting. The Session unanimously agreed to ask the Presbytery to sit procedure on the following grounds:—Firstly. Contrary to constitutional procedure, no communication has been made to the session of the Wandsworth congregation, which is the church nearest to the congregation at Tooting. Secondly. The transfer of the church, with buildings and endowments, is generating feelings which in the opinion of this Session are contrary to the interests of the Church at large, and not calculated to promote the glory of God. Thirdly. The Session believes there is not sufficient inducement to establish a Presbyterian church at Tooting." After a lengthened discussion, the document was remitted to the Wandsworth Session, who were instructed to memorialise the Synod.

The congregation of Canning-street, Liverpool, have resolved to address a call to the Rev. S. R. McPhail, M.A., minister of Great Hamilton-street Free Church, Glasgow, who was ordained in 1886.

A largely-attended soiree of the Croydon congregation has been held to welcome their new pastor, the Rev. Robert Hanna. Rev. Dr. Boyd presided, and the meeting was addressed by the Revs. John Kelly and W. Wright. In the course of the evening Mr. Sutherland made a presentation of a pair of vases to Dr. Boyd, who had acted as moderator of session during the vacancy.

The annual meeting of the Westbourne-grove congregation (Rev. Dr. Morrison's), for missionary and benevolent purposes, was held on the 7th inst., the ordinary meeting for financial business having taken place previously. The total income, it appeared from the report, amounted to £1,34. Several members of the congregation, including Mr. Dewar, the missionary, and the Rev. G. D. Macgregor, of Paddington Chapel, addressed the meeting.

The nineteenth anniversary of the Clapham-road congregation (Rev. Dr. MacEwan's) was observed on Sunday, when sermons were preached by the Rev. Dr. Allon and the Rev. Henry Simon. The collections amounted to £31.

A soiree of the St. Andrew's congregation, Woolwich, has just been held in connection with the Rev. A. Craig's induction. Rev. Dr. Morison, who presided, was presented with a handsome timepiece in token of gratitude for his services as moderator of session during the vacancy. Rev. A. Craig was presented by the ladies with a pulpit-gown and cassock; also a purse of gold for expenses of removal from Alnwick. On the platform were the Revs. Dr. Raitt, J. Reid Howatt, G. Elder, T. Tuffield, R. Balgarnie, Colonel Travers, and Messrs. McKenlay and Low, who united in bidding the new pastor welcome to Woolwich.

Presiding at one of a series of weekly concerts given in Glasgow, on Saturday, Professor Blackie remarked that Scottish nationality consisted mainly of two things—the Scottish Presbyterian religion, and Scottish national song. It added the Professor, an angel were to come down from heaven and say to him, "Blackie—laugh"—for the many faults you have committed during your septuagenarian march in this sublunar world—(great laughter)—we mean to take away from you all your accomplishments and all your virtues, except one; now think, Blackie." (Roars of laughter.) He would answer, "Take away my Greek, take away my Latin, take away my German, take away my Gaelic—(laughter)—but leave the good Scottish song." (Great laughter.)

WESLEYAN.

The anniversary services of the Wesleyan chapel, Museum-street, Ipswich, were held on Sunday last. The Rev. W. H. J. Picken, of Richmond, preached in the morning and evening to large congregations. The collections in aid of the chapel fund amounted to nearly £10.

The Thanksgiving Fund now amounts to upwards of £208,000.

An Easter sale of goods at Globe-road, Spital-fields Circuit, for chapel and circuit funds realised £50. At the Quarterly Meeting an increase of members was reported.

At Culver-street, Colchester, the home missionary services have been very successful. The sermons were preached by the Rev. Alex. M'Aulay, and at the public meeting Mr. Willis, Q.C., M.P., presided, while the Rev. T. Batty and J. Llewellyn (Independents), Rev. J. Skerratt, Rev. B. Green, and others gave addresses.

At Bridgford, a meeting in aid of the movement for enlarging the chapel and school has been held, the Thanksgiving Fund effort being combined with this object. The sum of £261 was contributed in aid of the enlargement scheme, and £108 for the Thanksgiving Fund.

The Rev. Jabez Marrat, who has for nearly three years past, ably conducted the Mutual Improvement Association at Burngreave-road, Sheffield, has been presented by the members (in view of his removal at Conference) with a valuable case of cutlery.

The Rev. W. H. Dallinger, who is well-known as a successful student in microscopic and other science, as well as an able preacher, is to deliver the Ferney Lectures in connection with the coming Conference.

Many will regret to hear that the Rev. Samuel Coley, the theological tutor at Headingley College, is expected to retire from the active work of the ministry at the ensuing Conference. Mr. Coley entered the ministry in 1846.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

At the Quarterly Meeting of the West Hartlepool Burhirk Circuit, the returns showed a net increase of 61 members for the year, and 83 probationers. The Rev. T. Ashcroft accepted an invitation to remain in the circuit a fourth year. The churches are still prospering.

A sale of goods lately held at Great Harwood, for reducing the chapel debt, realised about £40.

The church lately worshipping in Cannon-street, Preston, has united with the Moor-lane Society.

The juveniles connected with the new chapel at Whitworth, near Rochdale, have just raised nearly £7 for reducing the debt on the trust estate.

The Manchester Lever-street Circuit reports an increase of 19 members on the quarter, and a small increase on the year. The Rev. James Robinson will remain another year.

At Haslingden a new chapel is in course of erection. The foundation-stone was laid by Mr. Watson, of Rochdale, who supplemented his work by a gift of £50 to the building fund.

The month's mission of Mr. Sampson, in connection with Baillie-street Chapel, Rochdale, has terminated. The services were well attended, and during their progress the names of about 400 persons, including those of many young people, who professed to have received saving grace, were taken down. The mission was brought to a close by a temperance meeting, presided over by Mr. Watson, and addressed by the Revs. T. M. Booth, S. Chester, W. G. Heritage, and Mr. Sampson. On the following day nearly 1,000 persons partook of tea, after which the new converts were addressed by several brethren. The Rev. T. M. Booth occupied the chair.

MR. MORLEY, M.P., ON THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.—On Monday, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided at the reopening of the Hoxton Hall, formerly a music hall, but now devoted to the promulgation of temperance principles, under the auspices of the Blue Ribbon Army Gospel Temperance Society. The chairman was supported by Mr. G. Palmer, M.P., and Mr. W. Fowler, M.P. The chairman said he should certainly like to see the Legislature pass an enactment for, if not the total closing of publichouses on Sunday, at least the prohibition of the sale of drink for consumption on the premises. In default, however, of such a Bill being carried in its integrity, they must be satisfied with such reasonable concessions as he felt sure the new Government would most certainly grant to the popular voice and demand. The measure would no doubt be tentative, but he trusted that the working classes themselves, especially in the large towns, would do all in their power to facilitate what was so earnestly desired by large numbers—the adoption of some legislative measure by which the frightful evil of drunkenness in this country might be lessened. The incoming Government would be a powerful one, and he felt sure it would deal in a broad and comprehensive spirit with this and kindred subjects, which had for their object the social and material improvement and well-being, not only of the industrial and working portion of the community, but of all classes. Mr. G. Palmer, M.P., spoke in approving terms of the work accomplished in that neighbourhood by the Blue Ribbon Army.

An interesting meeting took place in the Board-room of the London Missionary Society on Monday, on the occasion of bidding farewell to three missionaries about to take their departure for Central Africa—the Rev. A. J. Wooley, Dr. Palmer, and the Rev. D. Williams. S. R. Scott, Esq., chairman of the Board, presided. Rev. R. Robinson read appropriate passages of Scripture; Rev. S. Hebditch offered prayer; Rev. J. O. Whitehouse gave an outline of the history of the Tanganyika Mission, and referred to the former services of the Rev. A. J. Wooley at Moteto, in South Africa, and to the spirit of self-sacrifice which had induced him, leaving his wife and four children at Bedford, to take part in this enterprise. Mr. Whitehouse also bore testimony to the qualifications of Dr. Palmer and the Rev. D. Williams for the work in which they were about to engage. Mr. Wooley, in a short address, which was listened to with deep attention, gave expression to his feelings in relation to the work of missions. The Rev. W. Stensley offered prayer, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the Rev. Edward H. Jones. It may be mentioned, as an interesting fact, that the village of Gwnfa, near Llangadock, has now the honour of being represented by two missionaries who have devoted themselves to the evangelisation of Central Africa—the Rev. W. Griffith, now at Ujiji, and the Rev. D. Williams, who, with his comrades, is to embark from the Victoria Docks on this day (Thursday) for the same destination.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—*Civil Service Gazette*.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London."

BIRTHS.

BENNETT.—April 5, at Romanhurst, Highgate. Mrs. T. J. Wesley Bennett, of a son.
CAMPBELL.—April 2, at Vicar's-cross, Chester, the wife of the Rev. E. A. P. Campbell, of a son.
CLARK.—April 6, at the East Beach Grocery Stores, Taunton, the wife of Mr. M. Clarke, of a son.
HART-DAVIS.—April 11, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Hart-Davis, Dunstable Vicarage, Reading, a daughter.
JEVONS.—April 8, at Hampstead Heath, the wife of William Stanley Jevons, LL.D., of a daughter.
MOLONY.—April 6, at Hougham, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Charles Arthur Molony, Vicar of St. Lawrence, Thanet, of a daughter.
MOSS.—April 9, at Chardville, Elphinstone-road, Southsea, the wife of Edward L. Moss, Esq., M.D., Staff Surgeon H.M.S. *Atalanta*, of a son.
REYNOLDS.—April 5, at The Enterprise, 2, Haverstock-hill, the wife of J. A. Reynolds, of a son and two daughters all doing well.
ROBERTSON.—April 9, at Harrow, the wife of the Rev. J. Robertson, of a son.
THRIDGOLD.—April 14, at Stepney-green, the wife of J. Thridgold, jun., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CURWEN—ROWE.—April 5, at St. James's Congregational Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by the Rev. John Curwen and the Rev. A. J. Griffith. Spedding Curwen, of Upton, London, Esq., to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Robert Rowell, Esq., of Jesmona-gardens, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
LIGHTON—HOULDsworth.—April 8, at the Parish Church, Kensington, by the Rev. Canon McGrath, grandfather of the bride, and the Rev. Canon Lam, cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. H. Webb-Peploe, Sir C. Robert Lighton, Bart., of Brockhampton, Herefordshire to Helen, eldest daughter of James Houldsworth, Esq., of Coltness, Lanarkshire.
MOUL—MARLOW.—April 8, at Tennyson's Free Wesleyan Chapel, Nottingham, by the Rev. W. H. Stevenson, Baptist Minister, Matthew Henry Mound, of Nassington, to Fanny, eldest daughter of John Marlow, Derby-road, Nottingham.
NEWTH—DOWMAN.—April 7, at Sydney, New South Wales, Francis H. Newth, son of the Rev. Dr. Newth, of New College, London, to Catherine, fourth daughter of the late George Dowman, of Southampton. (Per telegram.)
NORTHCOKE—TOLLE.—April 6, at the Church of St. Alban the Martyr, Holborn, by the Rev. Joan Stafford Northcote, the Rev. Arthur Francis Northcote, fourth son of the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, to Mary Arabella, youngest and only surviving child of the late S. Bush Tolles, Esq., Q.C.
WINDSOR—WADE.—April 8, at Ecclesion-square Congregational Church, by the Rev. J. Hiles Hitchens, Rev. Thomas Windsor, of Skipton, to Anne Wade, of Saltash, Yorks.

DEATHS.

HAINES.—April 7, at his residence, 23, Princess-street, Leicester, in the 86th year of his age, George Haines, J.P., and Alderman of the Borough of Leicester. Friends will kindly accept this the only intimation.
CRAWFORD.—April 9, at Babblecombe, Torquay, Caroline Fanny, widow of the Rev. Henry Crawford, of Christ Church, Jerusalem.
FLOWERS.—April 8, his 86th birthday, at the Vicarage, Sheriff Hutton, Yorkshire, the Rev. Octavius Henry Flowers, Vicar of the parish.
FORTUNE.—April 13, at 1, Grosvenor-road, S.W., Robert Fortune, Oriental Traveller, Botanist, and Author, aged 67.
GROUND.—April 4, at Southgate, Katie, the youngest, dearly-loved daughter of Rev. J. and Sara Ground, Caterham, Surrey, in her 16th year.
GUEST.—April 4, at Slough, Bucks, Emily; also on the 8th inst., Alice, only daughter of Samuel Guest.
HUMPHREYS.—April 7, at 41, Palace-square, Upper Norwood, formerly of St. Dunstan's-passage, William Henry Humphreys, aged 85 years.
MICHELL.—April 6, at his residence, Tehidy-terrace, Falmouth, Nicholas Michell, Author of "Ruins of Many Lands," "The Poetry of Creation," and other works, in the 72nd year of his age.
POWELL.—April 11, at 5, Wrotham-road, Camden-square, Elizabeth, widow of the late Joseph Powell, of 24, Wrotham-road, formerly of Highgate-hill, after many years' suffering, deeply regretted by her sorrowing children.
POWNALL.—April 8, at Russell-square, J. G. H. Pownall, Esq., J. P. and D.L., formerly for and upwards of 26 years chairman of the Middlesex Quarter-sessions, aged 87.
SHARPEY.—April 11, at 50, Torrington-square, London, William Sharpey, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in University College, aged 78 years.
WHITE.—April 5, suddenly, at Brooklyn, Chiswell-street, Horace White, youngest son of Alderman Sir Thomas White, in his 25th year.
YOUNG.—April 4, at Oakdale, Lambeth-road, Brixton, Mabel Colville Young, youngest daughter of William Young, Esq., aged 1 year and 10 months.

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Cures Scurvy Sores, Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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" " Matriculation in H hours 3
" " 1st Division 3

Cambridge Local Examination, Seniors 8
" Juniors 14

College of Preceptors, First Class* 6
" Second 23

" Third 14

* With the 1st Prize for Mathematics.

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